MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Nipigon District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
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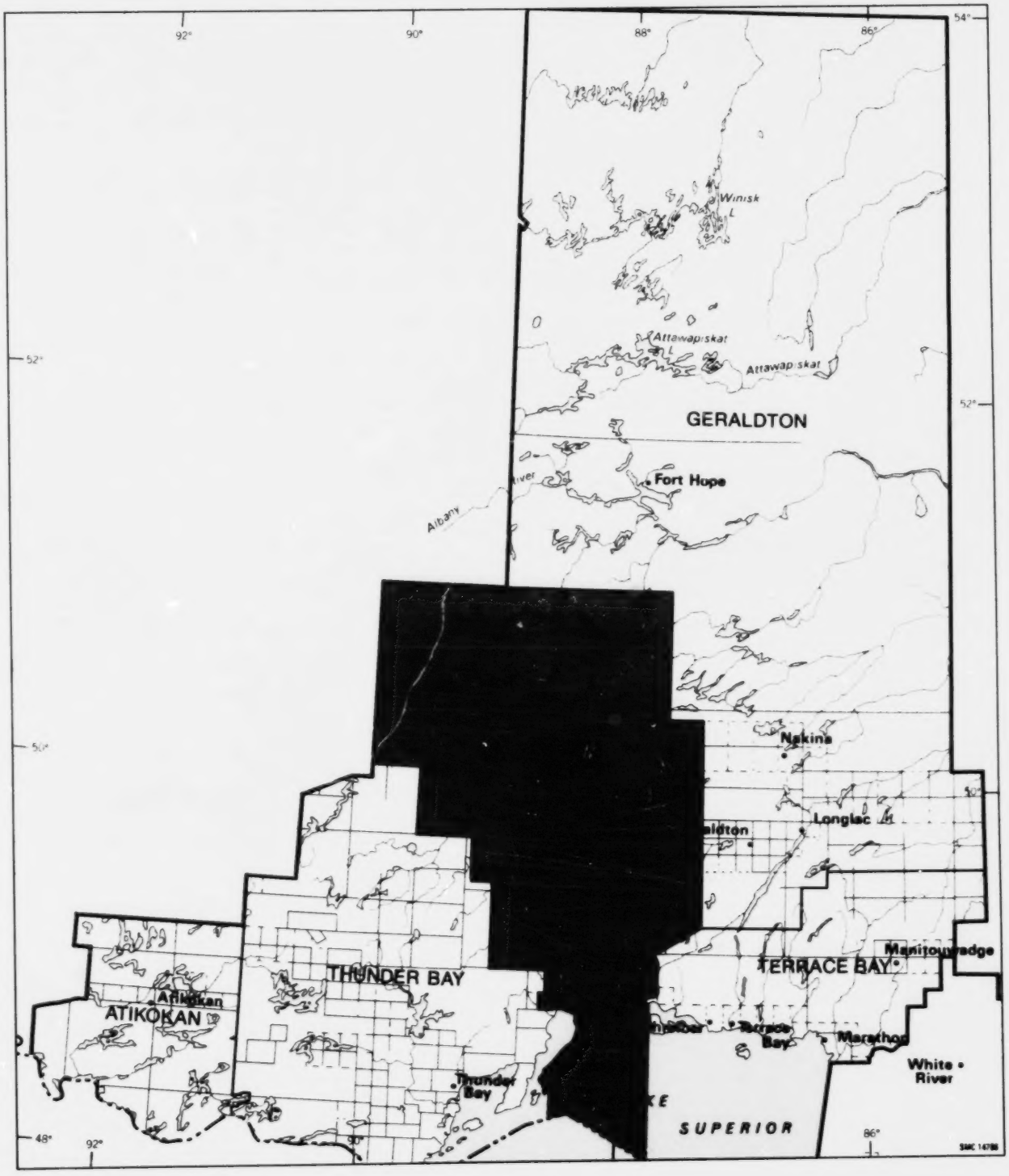
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Figure 1



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrating the Ministry's programs in the Nipigon District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach to the management of natural resources the *Nipigon District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that the document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
North Central Region

District Manager
Nipigon District

contents

	Page
FOREWORD	v
CONTENTS	vii
FIGURES	viii
TABLES	viiii
I INTRODUCTION	1
A: district context	1
B: terms of reference	2
C: planning process	3
D: target assignment	4
E: planning options and public response	4
II POLICIES AND GUIDELINES	7
A. introduction	7
B. general policies	7
1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST	7
2. ENVIRONMENT	7
3. ENERGY	8
4. LANDS AND WATERS	10
5. AGRICULTURE	16
C: resource policies	17
1. COMMERCIAL FUR	17
2. FIRE MANAGEMENT	17
3. FISHERIES	19
4. FORESTRY	21
5. MINING	23
6. PROVINCIAL PARKS	25
7. TOURISM	26
8. WILDLIFE	28
9. WILD RICE	32
10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT	32
D: land use area guidelines	33
1. LAKE SUPERIOR	36
2. STIRLING TOWNSHIP	38
3. NIPIGON/RED ROCK	40
4. BLACK STURGEON	42
5. ONAMAN LAKE/BARBARA LAKE	44
6. BEARDMORE	46
7. LAKE NIPIGON	48
8. MOJIKIT LAKE/OBONGA LAKE	50
9. WABAKIMI	52
10. CARIBOU LAKE	54
11. SEDGMAN LAKE	56
12. WINDIGO BAY	57
13. KOPKA RIVER	58
14. WEST BAY	60
15. LIVINGSTONE POINT	61
16. PANTAGRUEL CREEK	62
17. KABITOTIKWIA RIVER	63
18. LAKE NIPIGON PROVINCIAL PARK	64
19. ALBERT LAKE MESA	65
20. GRAVEL RIVER	66
21. KAMA HILL/PUFF ISLAND/ SHESHEED BAY	67
E: application	68
APPENDICES	71
A: public consultation	72
B: identified lakes	76
C: forest management agreements	79
GLOSSARY	81

figures

		Page
1.	Regional Setting	iii
2.	Nipigon District Area Designation (page size)	35
3.	Nipigon District Area Designation (fold out)	inside back cover

tables

		Page
1.	Status of Candidate Park Areas	27
2.	Summary of Target Achievement	33

A: district context

The Nipigon District is one of five Ministry of Natural Resources Administrative Districts in North Central Region (Figure 1). The District covers an area of 37,324 square kilometres, of which 12,536 square kilometres are water. Lake Nipigon and part of Lake Superior are the two largest waterbodies in the District and account for 64 percent of the water area.

The total population of Nipigon District is 7,265 with the organized communities of Nipigon, Red Rock and Beardmore accounting for approximately 70 percent of the District total. The remaining population lives in 7 unorganized communities or belongs to the 5 registered Indian Bands.

The District is centred around Lake Nipigon with the major community being Nipigon. The town of Nipigon is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, approximately 112 kilometres east of Thunder Bay and 100 kilometres west of Terrace Bay.

The District's climate is described as modified continental. Temperature extremes are moderated by the effect of Lake Superior and, to a lesser extent, Lake Nipigon. The temperatures range from a mean January temperature of -18.6 degrees Celsius to a mean July temperature of 16.6 degrees Celsius.

Surficial geology is largely the result of relatively recent periods of continental glaciation. The District is equally divided between gently undulating plains and rolling hills. Gently undulating plains are located in the northwest and east section of the District while rolling hills are in the southeast, Lake Nipigon Islands and west shore of Lake Nipigon.

Sand is the predominant soil in the District and ranges in texture from coarse to fine and silty. There are also scattered pockets of clay, silt and loam. Bare and shallow soils are found in the northwest and southeast corners of the District.

Nipigon District is located in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System and the Hudson Bay System. Approximately 85 percent of the watercourses flow south into the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System.

The District lies entirely within the boreal forest region in which the principal tree species are black spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, trembling aspen and white birch.

The earliest human settlers were primarily hunters of large game, probably caribou, while fish, fowl and edible plants probably supplemented their diet. This way of life changed little until the coming of the fur traders.

The Cree had established canoe trade routes from Lake Superior through Lake Nipigon to James Bay. During the 150 year period from 1670 to 1820, Lake Nipigon was the centre of an unsettled boundary dispute between England and France. With the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, and the National Trancontinental Railway (CNR) in 1914, the Lake Nipigon area entered a new era. Resources such as minerals and timber gained importance over that of furs.

Gold was first discovered in 1916 in the Tashota Creek area. Production was carried out from 1935 to 1938 with 383,315 grams of gold produced. Besides gold, some silver had also been extracted. Between 1934 and 1968 there were 38,324,505 grams of gold and 2,713,965 grams of silver extracted from the District.

Approximately 95 percent of Nipigon District is Crown land. The remaining 5 percent consists of 1.4 percent patented, 0.1 percent Indian Reserves and miscellaneous.

The main road links through the District are Highways 17 and 11 which come from Terrace Bay and Geraldton respectively. They converge at Nipigon and continue as one highway west to

Thunder Bay. Highway 527 runs north from Thunder Bay, along the west side of Lake Nipigon, to Armstrong. In addition there are over 2,000 kilometres of bush roads which have been used mainly by logging and mining companies for resource extraction. Both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways travel through the District and offer freight service while Via Rail offers passenger service. Passenger bus services are provided along Highways 11, 17 and 527. The closest major air facility to Nipigon is located in Thunder Bay. There is a private land based airport at Jellicoe. There are three federal small craft harbours at Nipigon, MacDiarmid and Hurkett.

The District's hydro-electric potential has been harnessed by three generating stations on the Nipigon River. High voltage transmission lines link these generating stations with the Ontario grid. The Trans-Canada Gas Pipeline passes through the District. Two branches of the pipeline enter the District from the southwest. They meet at Polly Lake and continue east along Highway 11.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land, and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets to the year 2000.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives.

The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

The *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* provides the policy direction and sets the target levels for this plan. The townships of Nipigon, Red Rock, Beardmore and a small portion of Dorion have official plans or zoning by-laws. These municipal plans closely control uses within their boundaries. The intent of these

municipal plans will be respected by the *Land Use Guidelines*. Finally, a number of recreational zones that were created in the early 1960's will be replaced by the *Land Use Guidelines*. These recreational zoning plans were established in order to continue development.

In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Nipigon District and the 1983 *Nipigon District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will provide the overall direction. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The *Nipigon District Land Use Guidelines* has developed through a number of stages which, collectively, are known as the planning process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally during the presentation of optional plans. A background information document for the Nipigon District was prepared and circulated. Open houses were held in Armstrong, Nipigon and Beardmore to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined four optional land use plans for the Nipigon District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft *District Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry, and were tested by the District on the basis of capability (details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C-resource policies).

To determine how the targets could be achieved within the District, optional plans were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In some options, not all of the assigned targets could be achieved; so it was necessary to accept a level of achievement lower than that which was prescribed by the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (details on the target achievement of the plan are found in Section II-C-10).

A discussion of the various options and the associated public comment follows.

E: planning options and public response

Optional plans are developed to indicate the various means by which land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In Nipigon District, four planning options were produced. The first maximized recreational activities and preservation of significant features; the second and third options proposed a balanced mixture of both resource extraction and recreational activities; the fourth option attempted to maximize resource extraction activities. The options were displayed for public comment and review at open houses in Armstrong, Nipigon and Beardmore in early June of 1982. In addition, the options were discussed in the tabloid *Nipigon District Land Use Plan - Options*. This tabloid was printed in early June and distributed extensively in the District and throughout the Province. In addition to the tabloid, the *Phase II - Optional Plans Working Document*, was also prepared in limited quantities for persons requesting more information.

At the three Open Houses held to present the planning options, a total of 214 people attended. The Ministry distributed 2,952 tabloids to local residents, at open houses and through the mail. In response to the optional plans, the public made 484 submissions to the Ministry. These took the form of completed comment sheets, letters, briefs, telephone calls, personal visits, maps, meetings and verbal comments at open houses. There was an approximate 7 percent rate of return on the comment sheets distributed. Further analysis may be found in appendix A.

The Whitewater Wilderness Candidate Park (renamed Wabakimi Candidate Park) issue

dominated all input. Most submissions either strongly supported the establishment of a wilderness park or opposed it. Only a few submissions took a moderate stand on this issue.

As a result of public input and our analysis, the final plan attempts:

1) to achieve the Provincial Park target without significantly affecting areas of high timber potential;
2) to identify and protect existing and future tourist outpost lakes;
3) to respect the rights of our Native people; and
4) to incorporate the concept of multiple use over the planning area.

A: introduction

The *Nipigon District Land Use Guidelines* indicates how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Planning* program. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Northwestern Ontario as summarized from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

a. Objective

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interest of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located.

b. Discussion

Native people living in Northwestern Ontario are among those having special interests. They are also users of natural resources in specific areas and their traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. The Ministry will make every effort to communicate effectively with these people. It is recognized that special attention will be required due to language differences and the remoteness of many native settlements.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a commitment to the maintenance and improvement of environmental quality at the broad level. Where new developments are undertaken by the Ministry at local levels, adverse environmental impacts will be minimized and appropriate rehabilitation actions will be undertaken as required.

b. Discussion

Because of its responsibilities for resource management programs in a wide number of areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources has had a long standing concern for the quality of the environment since major harmful changes could adversely affect its programs. Among examples of this concern are: fish and wildlife management, hazard land mapping, subdivision review, timber management and lake development planning. Most Ministry programs give consideration to the landscape as a necessary component of the quality of life.

The Ministry has specific environmental responsibilities under various acts and programs. These include the enforcement of the *Endangered Species Act* with regard to the protection of such species as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon and their habitats.

The Ministry's recreational programs focus on the environment as an amenity to be managed for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities and to be protected to ensure lasting opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario. Special features notable for their scenic beauty are identified in this *Document*.

In addition, the Ministry strives to provide the best available information regarding the environment as input to the local planning process. For example, hazard land mapping allows for the identification of lands unsuitable for development by virtue of their susceptibility to flooding, erosion or instability.[1]

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (e.g., Fish and Wildlife, Parks, etc.).

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Natural Resources is concerned with the maintenance of water quality and quantity, since changes in either can seriously affect many of its programs. The fish and wildlife branch, lake planning and parks programs all share an interest in the maintenance of the aqautic environment.

Since the summer of 1979, staff of the Ministry of the Environment's Northwestern Region have conducted lake sensitivity sampling on approximately 250 lakes located within the regional planning area. None of the lakes sampled had been acidified or showed evidence of acidification: a few showed extreme sensitivity and the majority are moderately sensitive to acid deposition. The MNR's concern over the effects of acid rain particularly on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario has resulted in a 5 year experimental program with the Ministry of the Environment which began in 1981. The program is designed to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface water to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain and to rehabilitate lakes already changed.

Finally, since the passing of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975), some of the Ministry of Natural Resources activities are subject to the *Act*. In order to meet its responsibilities under the *Act*, the Ministry will use a number of Class Environmental Assessments. The Class Environmental Assessments will require the Ministry to undertake public consultation before carrying out its various programs and projects.

3. ENERGY

a. Goal

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute, to the extent of its mandate, to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy through its allocation of land and water to various users.

b. Objective

Ontario Government objectives[2] include: (i) An increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province from 22.6 percent in 1979 to 37.5 percent by 1995. (ii) An increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources and a decreased reliance on crude oil.

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(1) See Hazard Lands Section II-B- 4-h

(2) The Ontario Government's position is outlined in the report ***Energy Security for the Eighties*** *issued 1979, and in* ***Ontario Energy Review****, second edition, issued March 1981.*

c. Targets

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy

- identifying as part of the analysis of resource potential, lands and waters with potential for providing energy;
- making land and water allocations, giving suitable priority to energy needs in relation to other land-related needs in a manner that reflects both the importance of energy supply related to other needs, and the resource potential of the land and water being considered;
- wherever feasible, not permanently committing lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy to other uses that would preclude the use of these areas for energy production.

e. Discussion

During the implementation of the energy policy, a number of resources of interest to this Ministry will be affected, including hydro-electric power, uranium, oil (including oil shales), gas, lignite, peat, solar energy and wood.

Land allocation for energy production will require a priority in relation to other allocations which suitably reflects both the relative importance of energy self-sufficiency and the resource potential of the resource being considered for allocation.

Providing energy may offer new opportunities for intensified resources management in two ways:

- increased access to some areas, especially in the North;
- utilization of otherwise unsuitable material such as cull or dead timber or logging residues.

Any proposed energy development on lands and waters important to this Ministry's programs will be carefully reviewed to avoid any undesirable environmental impacts.

In the Northwestern Planning Region, land and water needs for hydro-electric development, forest biomass production and the mining of peat and uranium will result in new demands on the land base.

(i) Hydraulic Power While hydraulic potential has largely been developed in Ontario, further benefits can be achieved through the development of suitable new sites and extensions to existing facilities.

Within the Northwestern Planning Region, the most promising sites for new development occur on the Little Jackfish River, where an additional average energy output of 66 megawatts is anticipated.

Further possibilities exist for private developments utilizing sites of smaller hydraulic power potential (less than 2 megawatts).

(ii) Forest Waste Within the last ten years, forest product wastes have been increasingly used to generate steam and electric power. There are currently several forest products plants in the Planning Region which utilize forest biomass for part of their energy requirements. These are located in Kenora, Dryden, Fort Frances, Atikokan, Thunder Bay, Longlac and Red Rock.

Further possibilities include pelletization and the development of synthetic liquid fuels. In addition, the Ministry has developed varieties of rapidly maturing hybrid poplars whose cultivation could aid in the production of biomass energy.

(iii) Peat Peat has long been used as a fuel for heating and power generation in some European countries, but it represents a new resource in Ontario. Recent studies place Canada first with the world's peat resources, with about 170 million hectares[1]. Of this, an estimated 26 million hectares lie in Ontario.

A ranking of various areas in the Province for peat production potential based on various climatic factors placed the Rainy Lake - Kenora - Red Lake region third in the Province behind Southern Ontario and the Sudbury area. Further terrain surveys will help delineate potential resource areas with a greater degree of confidence.

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(1) Kivinen, E., and Pakarinen, P. "Peatland areas and the proportion of virgin peatland in different countries", in ***Proceedings of The Sixth International Peat Congress****. Duluth, 1980. Quoted in Monenco Ontario Ltd.* ***Evaluation of the Potential of Peat in Ontario****. Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources, Occasional Paper No. 7, 1981, p.2.*

Once harvested and dried, peat may be used for domestic heating or for the thermal generation of electricity, process steam or direct heat. At present, the Ministry of Natural Resources is involved in compiling and analysing data regarding the use of peat for energy in Ontario.

(iv) Other Sources Since it is the intention of the province to increase the use of nuclear fuel sources, uranium deposits in the Planning Region may gain increasing significance. Current exploration activities are focused on the following general areas: Greenwich Lake - Black Sturgeon River, Prairie Lake, Vermillion Bay, Favourable Lake and immediately north of Kenora. Further uranium potential exists in other parts of the Planning Region.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objective of the Lands and Waters Program is:

- To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario;
- To prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

(i) Discussion Because the desired benefits must be continuous, the land and water required for this must be wisely managed. Ultimately, all life and human activity are dependent on land and water. To be effective, management of land and water must be an active force; it cannot be passive or merely reactive. Because these resources are basic, they must be managed in a truly comprehensive and integrated fashion. Because of man's continuing dependence on them, they must be managed for the very long term; their integrity must be maintained indefinitely. This is the intended meaning of the term "Conservation".

To a very great extent, the benefits of the lands and waters program accrue through other government programs including those within the Ministry of Natural Resources. For the most part, the program operates by coordinating and monitoring the use of land and water by others.

The program advocates that resource management activities be conducted with due regard to the maintenance of overall environmental quality while minimizing adverse environmental impacts where these are unavoidable.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

- A basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

- the land and waters program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up to date records of land grants;
- the government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

- overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained;
- the paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most efficient use, and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs;
- the major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is multiple use. This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are designated only where and when absolutely necessary;
- plans are long term commitments concerning the best uses of land and water. These will be prepared and maintained through an open planning process which includes public consultation;
- watersheds will be recognized as a major basic planning consideration when plans for land and water are prepared;
- plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land, even in some instances, candidate parks. In such candidates identified park

values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of objectives will be encourged and uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

d. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons;
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  (ii) to provide controlled access or
  (iii) to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

(i) Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may choose to close roads under its jurisdiction for reasons such as:

- an emergency situation where public safety is in jeopardy;
- to prevent overuse of certain resources;
- an existing facility is placed in jeopardy due to unlimited public access;
- the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required.

Except in an emergency, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters (NOTO) representatives and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

e. Modified Management Areas

Modified management areas will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites;
- fragile forest sites;

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands;
- modified management areas will be established on other areas where necessary.

The term modified management area (MMA) replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development. However, because forest management is such a major manipulator of the environment, these guidelines should always apply to forest management.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;
- Scenic Resources: Areas of the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape;
- Other recreation or tourism resources and establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits; and
- Special features such as cultural and historic sites: MMA's may be identified and managed

to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments;
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

f. Crown Land Disposition

Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land.

This will be achieved by ensuring:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing development plans and meet the requirements of other agencies and ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-laws where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

(i) Discussion Land will be made available through a variety of means, including sales and leases. While the traditional reasons for such land disposal have been largely for cottages and lodges, the potential scope for future disposals are many and varied. Specific examples of how this strategy will be implemented are:

Cottaging A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet that portion of the Ontario Resident demand not supplied by the private sector.

The price of Crown lots will include the associated service costs such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

In some districts within the planning region, an excess of lots exists; in others, there may be shortages of a certain type. In areas of shortage, smaller lakes and rivers will be assessed to determine their capability to support cottaging. However, demand in some districts will probably have to be met in other districts. The Nipigon District's assigned cottaging target is 1,050 lots over 20 years.

Lake plans are a prerequisite to Crown land cottage development in order to ensure that proposed developments will not reduce water quality below a level acceptable for recreational purposes and the maintenance of healthy, natural fish communities. A list of existing and potential cottaging lakes is provided in appendix B.

Regional policy requires that special consideration be given to lake trout lakes. At present, no development is permitted on Class 1 lake trout lakes, with varying degrees of development allowed on other lakes depending on their classification.

Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to the absolute minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encourged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses of such land as approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions in either municipalities or unorganized areas.

Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and

cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

g. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land;
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario.
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario.
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations[2].
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices.
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources;
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issue related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users;
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits;
- to minimize competition between resident

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial Park Campground - National Park Campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;

(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of the experience is unsatisfactory.

h. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical conditions which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption if development were permitted.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principal of no development in the case of the floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the Flood Plain Criteria[1] for Ontario may be sought through (i) application of the two-zone, floodway-flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of the special policy area approach.

The hazard land policy will be implemented through (i) the Ministry's own land use planning activities, and (ii) participation in the input to, or review of, other agencies' plans. The latter is to ensure that appropriate development control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands to restrict development and activities in such areas in a manner which will help to prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social disruption.

Compatible land uses within a hazard area might include:

- open space for recreation and conservation purposes;
- agricultural uses such as cropland and grazing;
- nurseries, forestry and horticulture;
- wildlife management and environmental protection areas;
- design approved linear facilities such as roads, bridges, railways and hydro corridors;
- structural works and other appurtenances designed for the purpose of flood or erosion control.

Private development of hazard lands owned by the Crown must be in conformity with this approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals, such as a Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipality.

i. Water Management

Plans for water management will be prepared and implemented to protect life and property and to provide optimum overall benefits. Watersheds will be delineated for the purpose of planning the use of water resources.

Plans for water management will be coordinated with: (i) the Ministry's overall plans for multiple use of land and water that are prepared for the regions and districts; (ii) the plans of the conservation authorities; and (iii) the plans and programs of other ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment.

The hydro-electric potential of existing and future dam sites will be evaluated. This will be recognized as an important factor to be considered, together with others such as wildlife habitat, fish habitat and wetland values when plans for water management are prepared.

The reduction of property damage and loss of life from flooding, erosion and associated hazards will be accomplished by a combination of measures including: the mapping of flood and erosion prone areas, the implementation of flood emergency contingency plans, the maintenance of a flood forecasting and warning system, the construction and maintenance of dams and by encouraging the planning and wise management of the Great Lakes shore zone.

The preparation of water management plans will include appropriate public consultation.

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(1) ***Flood Plain Criteria;*** *A Policy Statement of the Government of Ontario on Planning for Flood Plain Lands. 1982.*
The hazard land policy will be implemented through (i) the Ministry's own land use planning activities, and (ii) participation in the input to, or review of, other agencies' plans. The latter is to ensure that appropriate development control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands to restrict development and activities in such areas in a manner which will help to prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social disruption.

j. Fire Management

A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated Policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "....to PROTECT public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal, the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

(i) Wildfire cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests. Therefore, fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response.

(ii) Forest fires are not confined to public lands. Therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

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5. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In conforming with the *Ontario Food Land Guidelines*,[1] the Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 soils, as defined in the *Canada Land Inventory, Soil Capability for Agriculture*,[2] will be identified as agricultural lands and recognized as foodlands available for future food production in accordance with an agreed-to plan implemented in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

b. Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines;
- encouraging the expansion of agriculture land base on private class 1, 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use on an individual parcel basis, as the need arises, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food; and
- discouraging, on Class 1, 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands, any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production.

c. Discussion

Agriculture is not fully developed in many areas of the Planning Region because of climatic limitations, distance from major markets, the small local market and competitive disadvantages compared with other regions. The raising of dairy and beef cattle is the most important form of agriculture.

Although the number of people involved is not large, and value of production is not high in relation to forestry and mining, agriculture is an important aspect of the social, economic and food supply system of the Region.

The process of agricultural land classification must take into account not only lands presently in production, but also lands with potential for the future. For the most part, these potential agricultural lands are currently used for forest production and should continue in this use until required for agriculture.

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(1) *Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, **Foodland Guidelines**. A policy statement of the Government of Ontario on planning for agriculture. 1978.*

(2) *Department of the Environment, **Soil Capability for Agriculture**. The Canada Land Inventory Report No. 2. 1965.*

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Nipigon District as expressed in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982).

1. COMMERCIAL FUR

(i) Objective To promote the full utilization of the fur bearer resource consistent with humane trapping practices and the maintenance of healthy populations and species diversity, and to maximize the social economic returns from this renewable resource.

(ii) Target For beaver the annual target is 3,500 pelts per year. This target represents the capability of the land within the District to produce beaver only. This species is being used as an indicator of the potential to produce other furbearing animals. An effort will be made to increase other furbearers to the capability of the land.

(iii) Strategy

- managing the fur resources on a sustained yield basis through the control of harvest, and management of furbearer habitat;
- increasing harvest efficiencies, improving pelt quality and promoting wide spread use of humane trapping techniques through fur harvest courses, fur management and conservation techniques and government regulations;
- reallocating the traplines of registered trappers who harvest considerably below their quota and fail to achieve any meaningful gains in harvesting efficiency to more efficient trappers;
- setting beaver quotas based on up-to-date aerial beaver house surveys when available;
- ensuring most of the Crown land base will remain available for fur production;
- maintaining or enhancing the quality of furbearer habitats through forest management practices;
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers councils to increase professionalism in trapping;
- promoting the production of commercial fur benefits from patented land through input to other agency plans.

Fur market demands for pelts and the prices received by trappers may have an effect on the District reaching its target of 3,500 by the year 2000.

(iv) Discussion The most significant furbearers in the District in terms of their economic return are beaver, marten, lynx, mink, otter, fox and fisher. The social and economic benefits to trappers are especially significant in northern Indian settlements.

The present beaver harvest in the District is below the assigned quota; so trappers will be encourged by the Ministry to use trapline resources more fully in keeping with permitted quotas. Preference will be given to those trappers who wish to harvest fully the resources available.

The variety and quality of furbearing species is greatly affected by an alteration in preferred habitat. By altering wildlife habitat, forestry operations may impact upon the fur harvest and the District's ability to meet the stated target. To overcome this problem, timber harvesting plans are reviewed and modified to enhance habitat and, where possible, to reduce impacts.

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life and social disruption resulting from forest fires;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario;
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry.

Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values;
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District;
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guidelines necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, the level of which will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire;
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled;
- all land and resource management requirements relative to fire are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications;
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods is as follows:

Years	No. of Fires	Hectares Burned
1963-67	149	1700 ha.
1968-72	207	11200 ha.
1973-77	261	1200 ha.
1978-82	247	17000 ha.

The District has no major identifiable area of concern as to fire cause. Although fires occur in all the major categories to varying degrees, no one area represents unusual problems. The District averages 41 percent man caused fires which is half of the provincial percentage. While this figure indicates that there is not a man caused fire problem in the District, attempts to reduce the man caused fire numbers will continue through an intensive fire prevention program.

During the past decade, the Northwestern portion of the province has been experiencing below average precipitation in both summer and winter periods. As a result, this portion of the province, which includes Nipigon District, has been experiencing progressively decreasing amounts of ground water and lowering lake levels. This drought situation peaked in 1980, a record year in Ontario in terms of loss of forest and fire expenditure.

The result of this long term deficit is that forest fuels tend to dry out faster and burn with greater intensity than had been experienced in previous years. Although no major fires occurred in Nipigon District (except 1981 Fires 8 and 9 - 6000 ha.), many fires of major proportions occurred in our neighbouring districts with some encroachment into this District.

Since 1979, the logging activity has increased in the Armstrong area to a very significant level. As a result, there are now considerable acreages of slash in the immediate area southwest of Armstrong and north of Obonga Lake.

These large areas of slash present a potential hazard which very quickly could endanger the hamlet of Armstrong. Since it is proposed that cutting continue in this area during the next few years, this very real and severe hazard will increase. The District has experienced an increase in industrially caused fires in the Armstrong area.

Due to this increase in logging activity, there is also an increase in the amount of road access available for recreational purposes. Although as yet no increase in fire activity has resulted, there is again a very real potential for large severe fires in high value areas.

Since this District's creation in 1973, fires have not affected resource extraction to any degree. There have been, however, fires in neighbouring districts which have affected the resource extraction industry in Nipigon District to varying degrees.

In 1976, a fire originating in Ignace District burned into the District in the vicinity of Allanwater. Although the forest area burned in the District was not significant, the fire burned through an area in Ignace District of Great Lakes Forest Products Limited Licence which was to be cut during the next 10-15 years. This loss of resources has meant that Great Lakes has moved their operation farther north. This means that Great Lakes will be accessing the District from the west, north of the mainline of the CNR.

In 1980, a fire originating in Thunder Bay District (THB-46) burned a large area of Abitibi Licence Corporation, which again was planned for cutting during the next 10-15 years. As a result, the operations of Abitibi Camp 40 on the east half of the District increased in scope and volume during 1981. However, because of economic conditions at this time the camp has been closed.

Since 1973, there have not been any fires which have destroyed any commercial operations. In 1981, during Fires 8 and 9, an emergency area order was declared which meant canoe outfitters were required to reroute their groups.

In 1980, Gull Bay was evacuated in advance of Fire Thunder Bay-46 with little social or economic impact on the community.

There are a number of low value, difficult to access and high suppression cost areas in the District where fires could occur. These fires could be classed as "nuisance fires". These areas are the Black Bay Peninsula, Islands in Lake Superior and the Islands of Lake Nipigon. If fires originate in these areas, it is usually in association with fires occurring in higher value areas. If manpower and equipment are expended on fires in these areas, it degrades effectiveness and ability to adequately protect other new occurrences in areas of higher value.

Based on this District experience in 1976, these fires typically burn slowly with low intensity. Other areas of high-cost fires are those in the extreme corners of the District which would require access by air.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:

- administrating and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industry and others;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire;
- ensuring that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed so as to minimize fire spread and impact.

During the past few years, the prescribed burning program in Nipigon District has not been active. It is anticipated that over the next several years the program will accelerate as more confidence in the prescribed burning program is developed.

3. FISHERIES

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses.

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To protect, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain Ontario's fish communities and their environment to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- using available knowledge to the fullest to manage fisheries more effectively and reduce conflicting uses of the environment;
- maintaining and, where necessary, rehabilitating aquatic environments;

- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- allocating the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user group to provide the optimum mix of benefits, based on an objective and careful examination of all relevent biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and that a healthy, balanced fish community is maintained;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory surveys, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- encouraging public awareness of the issues involved in fisheries management and developing mechanisms for public involvement in management decision-making;
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively while ensuring that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, and quotas in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- protecting the fisheries resources of the Great Lakes by working with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvest, of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible.

(iii) Discussion The fisheries resource provides a number of benefits to society, including the provision of food, employment and recreation opportunities. In recent years, however, this resource has come under stress as a result of a combination of factors which include pollution, overfishing, the invasion of new species, an inadequate knowledge base and a general lack of public awareness of the problems. Management options are being developed to redress the decline in fish stocks and fishing opportunities and to improve the quality of the aquatic environment.

b. Sport Fishing Policy

(i) Objective To meet the demand for sport fishing consistent with the limits of an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target To meet the anticipated demand in the year 2000 of 200,000 angler-days at an angler satisfaction level of 2 kilograms per angler day, or 400,000 kilograms of fish.

(iii) Strategy
- promoting greater utilization of fish species presently considered less desirable;
- encouraging a redirection of angler demand to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- increasing the availability of sport fish through species introduction to barren waters, stocking of hatchery fish;
- preventing overharvesting in order to maintain brood stock;
- protecting fisheries habitat from the impairment of spawning beds through sedimentation or the reduction in oxygen levels by nutrient loading or organic matter deposition;
- monitoring water quality for possible pollution from acid rain and other contaminants.
- management options such as:
  - control of access as a management tool;
  - modified timber cutting to prevent fisheries habitat degradation;
  - fish harvest regulations;
  - the establishment of allocation priorities.

(iv) Discussion Nipigon District has the capability to produce 800,000 kilograms annually of top predator species of fish.

The estimated 1980 harvest was 346,000 kilograms. While there appears to be a surplus, the majority of the surplus is contained in inaccessible areas of the District. Waterbodies which are situated near well developed access routes may be currently harvested at or above their sustainable yield.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective to provide for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of lake trout populations and to provide recreational angling opportunities to the general public for this species, based on an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target To produce 0.25 - 0.75 kilograms of lake trout per hectare per year from all lake trout waters.

(iii) Strategy
- identifying and designating lake trout lakes;
- developing management guidelines to protect significant lake trout populations through habitat protection measures and fish harvest controls;
- monitoring lake trout lakes for possible stress due to acid rain or other contaminants;

- rehabilitating degraded lake trout fisheries.
- management options such as:
  - harvest controls;
  - habitat protection, including the use of control over access and the establishment of modified management areas. In order to protect the lake trout habitat, cutting will be carefully controlled around lake trout waters.

(iv) Discussion There are 66 known lake trout lakes in the District. Lake trout are a slow growing, late maturing species highly susceptible to overexploitation. The typical lake trout habitat of cold, clear, well oxygenated water is ecologically fragile, and care must be taken to avoid impacts which would detrimentally affect water quality.

Lake trout lakes in the District are evaluated and classified for management purposes according to the level of protection required.

d. Commercial fish

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish where it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target To produce by the year 2000, 720,000 kilograms of commercial fish annually.

To encourage the bait fish industry to meet the demands through natural and artificial culture.

(iii) Strategy
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- encouraging commercial fishermen to utilize their quotas fully;
- encouraging the harvest of species presently underutilized.

(iv) Discussion Present quotas for all species total 626,000 kilograms per year. Current harvest levels (1980) total about 514,000 kilograms for all species. The total annual fisheries productivity for Nipigon District is 1,920,000 kilograms. The following chart shows the quota and harvest by species for the District.

Species	Quota (kg)[1]	1980 Harvest (kg)
Lake Whitefish	329,658	302,372
Lake Trout	28,788	34,073
Walleye	74,454	34,264
Northern Pike	2,740	13,234
Chub	172,067	31,620
Herring	4,550	25,800
Perch	13,367	376
Sturgeon	450	1,268
Other	n/a	70,931
TOTAL	626,074	513,938

(1) Harvests are greater in some instances than the quota because quotas have not been assigned to all waters for all species.

The majority of the potential for expansion of the harvest lies with waters which are presently remote and hence only marginally economical as commercial fisheries. Catch allocation on Lake Superior, Lake Nipigon and inland lakes are subject to change in response to changes in the fish communities and new knowledge in the science of fisheries management. Coarse fish species in Nipigon District are very lightly harvested because of the currently very limited market demand for coarse fish products.

4. FORESTRY

(i) Objectives
- to provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by the forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management practices;
- to ensure that a continuous supply of wood is available to meet the Ministry of Natural Resources' year 2000 target of wood volume required by the forest industry;
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resource (wood volume and land area) as is commercially possible;
- to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs as stated in *Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development*[1].

(ii) Target To meet the wood requirements of the forest industry in the Nipigon District by the year 2000.

(1) Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. ***Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development. 1978.***

The target is 830,000 cubic metres of conifer and 200,000 cubic metres of hardwood annually for the year 2000. However, planning must provide sufficient flexibility and opportunity for revisions to accommodate the expected increase to between 830,000 to 1,000,000 cubic metres of conifer.

(iii) Strategy There could be a variance of 10 to 20 percent between the annual available wood supply and the maximum projected wood requirements for conifer in the year 2000.

Three broad strategies are available to deal with this variance in Crown land conifer wood supply:

- increased emphasis on the full utilization of cut wood by the industry;
- the identification and protection of high value forest areas will be top priority in the restructuring of the forest fire management strategy in Ontario;
- the feasibility of reallocating some wood supplies in Northern Ontario will be examined.

Specifics of the forestry strategy comprise:

- increasing the present available forest land base of 1,730,000 hectares by reducing the area currently designated as non-operable through technological improvement in harvesting and regeneration, and through managing timber reserves;
- pursuing the fullest forest regeneration program on cutover and untreated lands as is technologically and economically possible in order to perpetuate the continuous supply of forest products;
- employing techniques of increased forest yield through tree improvement and through pre-harvest treatments such as cleaning, thinning and fertilization;
- providing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private lands;
- encouraging the increased industrial utilization of hardwoods and other under-utilized tree species as well as a much more complete utilization of preferred species, including the salvage of damaged wood;
- increasing fire, insect and disease management efforts in order to reduce anticipated losses of wood;
- ensuring that forest management and operating plans are in place and are prepared within a framework of multiple forest uses;
- making fuelwood for personal use available as demand warrants.

(iv) Discussion Approximately 1,730 thousand hectares of production forest land are considered to be available for wood production. The District's annual available wood supply is currently estimated to be 873 thousand cubic metres of conifer and 454 thousand cubic metres of hardwood. This annual available wood supply is anticipated to be reduced to 834 thousand cubic metres of conifer by the year 2000, following the planned removal of overmature timber volumes and adjusting for a smaller available production forest land base.

Timber supply problems are closely linked to the forest industry and its responsibility for better wood utilization. The first priority for the alleviation of this problem rests with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. Second and third priorities will be through improved forest protection and through improving the distribution of allocations.

The Nipigon District is divided into 10 management units, of which five are Crown Management Units - Armstrong, Port Arthur, Kab Lake, Islands and Onaman Crown Management Units. Presently under licence are Kimberly-Clark of Canada Limited, Abitibi Price Inc. (3 Blocks), Great Lakes Forest Products Limited (3 Blocks), Domtar Inc. (2 Blocks) and Kiashke River Native Development Inc.

During the last five years, harvesting has taken place on all the units except Onaman, Kab Lake and Islands Crown Management Units, Kimberly Clark and Great Lakes Working Circle 2 parts B and E and Working Circle 7 part "0". Abitibi's Blocks 15 and 16 have been supplying pulpwood to their mills located in Thunder Bay, while Domtar's Red Rock mill is partially supplied by their Working Circle 1 and 2 licences. Domtar Working Circle 1 has been under a Forest Management Agreement area since March 1982. Great Lakes' part N of Working Circle 7 is being harvested to supply their Thunder Bay mill. Independent loggers have been active in the Port Arthur Crown Management Unit and Gull Bay Band have been harvesting in the Kiashke River Native Development limits north of Gull Bay. Great West Timber have been harvesting sawlogs and pulpwood in Domtar Working Circle 2 and the Armstrong Crown Management Unit for the past 3 years. MacMillan Bloedel has been harvesting veneer quality poplar and birch for their Nipigon mill and waferboard material for their Thunder Bay mill from the areas where they have the first right of refusal.

In 1982 there were 9 small sawmills licenced in the District, three of which were active.

The annual cut-over area is about 6,000 hectares in the District. Most of this area cut consists of conifer species. Although the demand for fibre is increasing, there are limits to the ability of the forest to produce the wood. Some species such as poplar, birch and balsam are underutilized. Harvesting techniques and utilization of existing wood could be improved. Whole tree chipping is being experimented with by Domtar on Working Circle 1; an improvement in utilization.

It is becoming more and more difficult to maintain wood supplies to the mills at reasonable cost. As operations are moved farther and farther from the mills, transportation and road building costs are escalating at a rapid rate. Wood cost is further increased in cases where cutting occurs on poorer site classes which are more difficult to regenerate and require longer rotation periods. Fire and insect infestations have caused little wood loss in Nipigon District in recent history, but will continue to be a threat in the future.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resource industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals

(i) Objective To encourage exploration for, and development of mineral resources in the District.

(ii) Target Since the nature of mineral discovery is unpredictable and the changes in demand for minerals are dictated by fluctuation in international trade, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that lands with high and moderate potential remain open for mineral exploration wherever possible and that withdrawal from staking be kept to a minimum;
- implementing Ministry assistance and incentive programs to facilitate mineral exploration and development;
- expanding the geological data base through field surveys and by the collection, storage and dissemination of up-to-date information pertinent to the search for and development of minerals;
- encouraging the extraction and processing of minerals to meet the target of 2,000 to 3,000 new jobs in Northwestern Ontario, as stipulated in *Northwestern Ontario: Strategy for Development*;
- encouraging the processing of ore in Canada and, when economically feasible, in Northwestern Ontario;
- constructing resource access roads with due regard to mineral potential and, wherever possible, providing access to high potential areas;
- permitting mineral exploration in candidate parkland under controlled conditions. The guidelines under which such exploration will occur will be made available to the public.

(iv) Discussion Of all primary industries in Ontario, mining is first in value of production. Since a healthy mining industry depends among other things upon a satisfactory rate of discovery to replace extracted ore, it is essential that the land base available for mineral exploration should not be reduced unnecessarily. Land with significant mineral potential will be kept open for exploration and extraction wherever possible.

Mineral exploration raises few conflicts with other uses, since it is typically short-term, largely confined to those areas of high and moderate mineral potential, and has little lasting effect on the land. Extraction operations may raise conflicts. However, through the use of operating criteria, the social and environmental impact of mining extraction can be mitigated.

A small amount of gold is being produced from the Beardmore area, while amethyst is being produced from a quarry near Kabamichigama Lake. A great deal of claim staking and evaluative work is being conducted throughout the District. With over 1,000,000 hectares of surface area having high and moderate mineral potential, there is a significant opportunity for additional mineral exploration.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective The objective for mineral aggregate production is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and demand projection for the Nipigon District is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be achieved by identifying areas of significant mineral aggregate potential and maintaining that potential for the future by encouraging compatible uses which would not preclude their extraction.

(iv) Discussion Mineral aggregates (sand, gravel and crushed stone), provide the bulk of the raw materials essential to the construction industry. During 1979 approximately 183,000 tonnes of aggregate were removed from Nipigon District gravel pits. The total estimated aggregate reserve is 330 million tonnes. It is apparent that sufficient reserves exist within the District to meet aggregate demand for the duration of this plan. However, this assumes that production and consumption rates of recent years will continue. At any rate, as a critical, non-renewable resource, the protection of mineral aggregate is a significant item in Ministry programs.

In order to ensure adequate future supplies of mineral aggregate at a reasonable cost, the District will strive to provide the best available aggregate geology information. In this regard, the *District Background Information Report* indicates the main areas of significant mineral aggregate potential, where most of the future aggregate supplies can be expected to be found. The *Land Use Guidlines* places minimal constraints on the land base available for aggregate extraction. The net areas available are 108,157 hectares of high potential and 83,600 hectares of moderate potential land. This represents approximately 98 percent of the total available aggregate land base.

These figures do not consider the quality of the material, access, or proximity to markets. These are factors which greatly influence exploration and extraction. For example, because of the high cost of transportation of such a bulk commodity, deposits occurring close to transportation corridors and demand centres, such as communities, take on particular significance.

A primary thrust is the identification of critical areas in the local planning process. Through the plan input and review process, municipalities, other government agencies and the public will be encouraged to adopt policies which safeguard future aggregate resources and avoid land use conflicts which preclude expansion and/or utilization of existing pits.

A primary consideration with respect to the land use planning process is maintenance of future options. Effectively, the Ministry is not designation of large areas as "aggregate extraction". Rather, it is seeking where possible, designations such as agriculture and forestry, which provide for ongoing uses without closing the door on the future. It does, however, wish to suggest, within areas of high and moderate aggregate potential, no designations such as estate residential which limit future options.

Land use conflicts involving aggregate extraction are usually of a site specific nature and may be resolved by applying suitable operating criteria, including adequate buffering and screening, and by rehabilitation of the site after use.

Rehabilitation of land after extraction is required to restore the land to its former use, or to a subsequent use compatible with the surroundings of the site. Where an extraction operation will affect a large area of land, progressive rehabilitation is expected.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Discussion Peat consists of dead and partly decomposed plant matter that has accumulated in places, in a wet environment such as bogs or fens. Known peat deposits exist in the Armstrong area and on the Black Bay Peninsula.

For development as a major energy source, a peat bog must be of sufficient size to provide enough material to fuel a heat or power plant over a prolonged period of time. Also, the peatland should be fairly accessible and situated close to the plant. In the long term, peat-fired electrical generating facilities may be developed in the more inaccesible northern areas.

At the present time, peat moss is harvested and processed in northwestern Ontario for horticultural purposes. However, current trends in the energy field suggest that peat may become a viable energy source in the near future. There-

fore, the area's peat resources will be considered as a potential resource in future land use planning.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objectives To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments in a system of Provincial Parks. Four objectives have been established in this regard:

- Protection Objective: to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experiences.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

(ii) Targets Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met. These targets when translated into what is required in the Nipigon District are:

Protection/Heritage Appreciation For these objectives, finite land areas are required.

- Earth Science - To protect a system of provincially significant, representative and special earth science features through representation of each unit of Ontario's earth science history. One earth science environmental and landform/process theme have been identified in candidate parks within the District.
- Life Science - To protect a system of provincially signficant life science features through representation of biophysiographic units and vegetative site type. In the District there are 41 biophysiographic units in total. The existing park in this District presently encompasses two biophysiographic units. Ten additional biophysiographic units have been identified in candidate parks within the District.
- Historical Resources - To protect a system of provincially significant landscape-related, pre-historical and historical resources through representation of each theme and theme segment of Ontario history. Three historical themes have been identified for the Nipigon District.

Recreation and Tourism

- Day Use - To provide 14,000 recreation and tourism day use opportunities within the Nipigon District by the year 2000.
- Car-Camping - To provide 43,800 recreation and tourism car camping opportunities in this District by the year 2000.
- Back Country Travel - To provide 52,000 wilderness and 5,100 non-wilderness back country travel opportunities by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage.
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness back country travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing, within the context of the District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  i) should be recommended for park status,
  ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status,
  iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[1] (ANSI);

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, public education or aesthetic value. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

(iv) Discussion Lake Nipigon Provincial Park has the capability of providing 18,600 camper nights annually if all 80 campsites are fully utilized, in addition to 15,000 day use opportunities annually. If developed fully, it has the potential to supply, by the year 2000, an additional 58,000 camper nights and 15,500 day use opportunities annually. Demand for day use (14,000) and car camping (43,800) opportunities to the year 2000 can adequately be met by the District's existing park with some expansion of facilities as required.

In addition to the existing park identified in this document, Table 1 identifies the status of candidate park areas.

Of the 19 park candidates which were considered in the development of the *Land Use Guidlines*:

- 13 are recommend for park status;
- 4 are recommended as Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest;
- 2 are dropped from further consideration.

The latter two were alternative waterway options to the preferred Kopka waterway. In addition, two existing park reserves (Cypress and Partridge) and part of two other reserves (Humboldt Bay, Kopka Lake) are recommended for rescindment because they fail to contribute significantly to provincial park objectives.

The Wabakimi Candidate is recommended for park status and has the potential to provide approximately 52,000 wilderness back-country travel opportunities. The Kopka River, also recommended for park status will contribute approximately 4,000 non-wilderness back-country travel opportunities. Of the District's 41 biophysiographic life science units, 12 would be represented in the proposed park system and one unit in an ANSI. Similarly a total of 11 earth science themes will also be represented in the proposed park system and one theme in an ANSI. Two historical themes are represented in the proposed park system and one in Lake Nipigon Provincial Park.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the Provincial Park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others or its own efforts, ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural Scientific Interest on private land do not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire land or to restrain any private use of land. Of the 19 park candidates which were considered, only two waterway candidates are recommended for deletion: Black Sturgeon and Mooseland/Gull River. Of the three waterway candidates considered Kopka River was selected.

7. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land, a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism, while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying in the *Land Use Guidelines* those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
- protecting the environment for tourism activities by applying Access Road and Modified Management Areas policies.

(iii) Discussion The earliest commercial recreation industry developed in the late 1800's in and around the town of Nipigon and the river by the same name which is world-renowned for its fishing. Subsequent development of hotels, motels, campgrounds and lodges were mainly along Highways 11 and 17. The last 30 years have seen the establishment of remote lodges and outpost camps which catered to hunters and fishermen.

TABLE 1 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area[1]	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Albert Lake Mesa	111	Nature Reserve	Life science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Bowman Island	145	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science feature representation	Recommended as Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
Black Bay Peninsula	2,054	Nature Reserve	Life science feature representation	Recommended as Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
Gravel River	324	Nature Reserve	Earth and Life science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Kabitotikwia River	1,970	Nature Reserve	Life science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Kama Hill Formation	1	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Kama Hill Hwy 17	10	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended as Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
Livingstone Point	1,600	Nature Reserve	Life science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Pantagruel Creek	2,200	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Paradise Island	48	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science feature representation	Recommended as Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
Puff Island	2	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Sedgman Lake	5,800	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Shesheeb Bay	9	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended for park status
West Bay	1,143	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Windigo Bay	8,300	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science feature representation	Recommended for park status
Kopka River	7,125	Waterway	4,000 non-wilderness opportunities. Historical theme representation	Recommended for park status
Wabakimi	155,000	Wilderness	52,000 wilderness opportunities. Historical theme representation	Recommended for park status
Black Sturgeon River	5,725	Waterway		Dropped
Mooseland/ Gull Rivers	2,880	Waterway		Dropped
Cypress River	241	Park Reserve		Dropped
Humboldt Bay	28,343	Park Reserve		Part of area dropped
Partridge Lake	2,631	Park Reserve		Dropped
Kopka Lake	4,047	Park Reserve		Part of area dropped

[1] *Hectares*

Tourism presents a means of diversifying an economy heavily dependent on the woods industry. Development will be dependent upon sufficient fish and game resources being available in the area concerned.

Commercial recreation will continue along the major highways and on the remote lakes north of the CNR. It is difficult to forecast the future of tourism in the area. Nipigon District will continue to liaise with private operators, other ministries and resource extraction industries to minimize the impact of undesirable activities. Road development in the presently remote areas will be monitored.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of the wildlife resources in Ontario.

(ii) Strategy

- managing the District's wildlife on a biologically sound basis;
- maintaining and where possible, enhancing wildlife habitat through input into timber operating plans, other resource management plans and direct habitat modifications;
- determining harvest targets on the basis of an optimum sustainable yield[1];
- giving Ontario residents priority in the allocation of hunting opportunities and acknowledging the commitment to Native People's Treaty rights;
- providing opportunities for increased viewing of wildlife;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- enforcing and encouraging adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife;
- improving our base of knowledge to more effectively manage wildlife.

(iii) Discussion Wildlife resources play a highly significant role in the lifestyle and economy of the District. They provide a source of recreation through hunting and nature appreciation and represent a supplementary source of food for some people. Tourist related economic benefits are also substantial. Furthermore, trapping and the fur industry it sustains represent a significant source of income for the Region[2].

Besides the management of huntable animals, the Ministry also has a responsibility for the protection of non-game and endangered species which inhabit the District. These include the great blue heron, osprey, a variety of song birds, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, golden eagle and eastern cougar.

Successful wildlife production depends upon sound management programs aimed at the maintenance and improvement of suitable habitats in conjunction with appropriate harvest controls. Provincial and Regional guidelines give direction for forest management practices for the protection of significant areas of wildlife habitat. These guidelines include the requirement for modified cutting patterns, the restriction of clear cut size and the establishment of modified management areas where such practices are deemed necessary to protect wildlife resources.

To maintain or increase the quality of hunting opportunities presently existing in Northwestern Ontario, various management techniques will be required, dependent upon local conditions. Management options which may be utilized are: season restrictions, area specific licensing, control of hunter efficiency and hunter numbers, predator control and control of the age and sex structure of the harvest.

A system of wildlife management units is used to facilitate management of wildlife on the basis of ecological and socio-economic criteria. These units are used as the basic areas for data collection on factors affecting wildlife populations, development of management plans, programs and proposals, and recommendations for hunting seasons.

In previous years, concern has been expressed by residents over the impact of non-residents on game availability. Now residents receive preference over non-residents in terms of licence fees and, in most areas, hunting season length. However, the hunting tourist does make a significant contribution to the local economy and

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(1) The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base. Sometimes referred to as "sustained yield".

(2) See Commercial Fur Section II-C-1.

wildlife management techniques must consider the full costs and benefits of non-resident participation in order to optimize benefits to residents of the Planning Region.

b. Moose

(i) Objective The *Strategic Land Use Plan* for the Northwestern Planning Region states that the major objective for moose management is to protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target To increase the moose population to 8,200 animals with an annual harvest of 1,300 moose.

(iii) Strategy

- input into forest management practices such that habitat will be produced which is consistent with the *Standards and Guidelines for Moose Habitat Management*;
- limiting the harvest of moose in each Wildlife Management Unit until the population target is attained;
- regulating the sex and age structure of the harvest to establish the most desirable population structure;
- controlling predators in problem areas, through trapping or through direct predator control;
- improving our base of knowledge through population, habitat and harvest surveys and computer assisted data analysis;
- improving, where possible, enforcement efficiency and effort;
- reducing the loss of recreational opportunity caused by wounding through improved hunter education and fire arms proficiency training;
- producing a District moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion Over the past fifteen years, there has been a significant decline in the moose population within the District. Overexploitation appears to be the major cause. In addition to over-harvesting, there has been a reduction in the quality of habitat. Predation is considered to be a secondary but contributing factor. The moose population in Nipigon District is currently estimated at 7,200 animals.

Studies show that an estimated 18,900 man-days were spent moose hunting in 1980. Four hundred and forty-one moose were taken by 2936 hunters. This represents a substantial reduction of harvest from former years and is the result of lower moose numbers and more restrictive hunting regulations.

With proper harvest, predator control and suitable habitat, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of .39 moose/square kilometre (1 moose/square mile). This value represents target densities in the core portion of the moose range, with lower values in more northerly and southerly units. It must be appreciated that potential densities differ among management units because of differences in the quality of habitat and the opportunity to improve it.

The potential harvest of moose has been determined by computer modelling and is estimated to approach 18 percent of the mid-winter population. In order to achieve this level of harvest, the following assumptions are made:

- that annual non-hunting mortality would be controlled in the 10-20 percent range;
- that the sex ratio of the adult herd would be 40 percent bulls and 60 percent cows;
- that habit would be managed to produce a carrying capacity of 0.39 moose/square kilometre;
- the ratio of calves to adult cows would be 1.56 at birth, calves to yearling cows would be 0.30 at birth and calves to yearling and older cows prior to the hunt would be 0.81;
- that the harvest would be predominantly bulls and calves, with cows comprising no more than 20 percent of the harvest.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To manage the deer population in a manner consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well-being of the species and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The deer population in the Nipigon District is low. Hence no population or harvest target is assigned.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting the maintenance and improvement of deer habitat;
- increasing deer numbers to the capacity of available habitat;
- regulating the harvest in accordance with local conditions;
- directing hunting pressure to those areas capable of sustaining increased demand;
- implementing selective predator control programs in areas where predation is re-

sponsible for significantly depressing deer numbers.

(iv) Discussion Deer numbers may fluctuate widely in response to winter severity factors and range conditions. It is estimated that the numbers could double under the optimum conditions of a succession of winters of below average snowfall and severity in conjunction with improved range conditions following modified logging and possible wildfire. By contrast, unfavourable climatic or range conditions will reduce deer numbers dramatically.

Further research into the impact of habitat conditions, harvest pressures and the effect of predation on deer population dynamics will provide an improved knowledge base on which to develop future management plans.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To manage the black bear population in a manner consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well-being of the species, and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The annual harvest target for Nipigon District is 420 bear.

(iii) Strategy

- developing appropriate management practices which sustain or increase bear populations;
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource;
- increasing research into bear population dynamics and habitat needs;
- attempting to minimize bear nuisance problems;
- producing a District bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion Bear hunting is carried out in both spring and fall; so additional recreational and economic opportunities can be generated by the promotion of bear hunting.

Until recently, black bear have been an underutilized big game resource, although overexploitation in specific areas may be occurring. The interest in bear hunting has grown rapidly in the last few years, particularly among non-residents. Black bear are sensitive to hunting pressure because of their low productivity rates. The introduction in 1979 of a separate bear licence should provide a more accurate assessment of hunter numbers, but an improved system of monitoring the current hunting impact is also required. Because their populations are difficult to survey for size, no solid density information is available. The estimated District population of 4,200 bear is based on values extrapolated from studies in other areas by wildlife research staff.

e. Caribou

(i) Objective To manage caribou for the conservation and maintenance of the species and its habitat.

(ii) Target Caribou populations are at low, but apparently stable numbers. For this reason, it is assumed that no harvestable surplus exists beyond the subsistence hunting of Native People. The objective will be achieved by protecting the habitat in areas occupied by caribou herds.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying the locations, movement and habitat requirement of regionally significant caribou herds;
- isolating critical caribou habitat from access and logging activity;
- producing a District caribou management plan.
- protecting, from habitat deterioration and access, areas which are occupied by caribou herds;
- developing the principles and information base which may permit harvest on a sustained yield basis;
- attempting to influence the caribou harvest by Native People through cooperation and education.

(iv) Discussion About the mid-1900's, it was believed that the woodland caribou in Ontario were headed for extinction. Recreational hunting was prohibited in 1929 and since then, only subsistence hunting by Native People is allowed. Caribou populations increased moderately to the early nineteen sixties and appear to have remained stable since that time. The estimated caribou population in the Nipigon District at this time is 250-300 animals. A herd of between 100-135 animals is found on the Lake Nipigon Islands, of which approximately 35-45 winter near Armstrong. Other areas of significance are located in the vicinity of Wabakimi, Smoothrock and Whitewater Lakes area (100 plus animals) and around Onaman Lake.

In view of the apparently low rate of subsistence hunting, it is reasonable to assume that the herd is limited in growth by either preda-

tion or habitat conditions and that these factors should be investigated and possible regulated to affect population growth.

There is concern over the impact of human disturbance on woodland caribou numbers. The two problem areas for which the impact must be identified are; increading road access into the caribou range which may increase mortality through subsistence hunting, poaching and vehicle accidents, and habitat change through logging which may result in the loss of suitable winter habitat or interruption of movement patterns. Increased recreational camping on islands used by caribou for calving may force them into using the mainland, resulting in increased predation.

f. Small Game and Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for waterfowl and small game and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No quantitative harvest target has been assigned to Nipigon District for small game or waterfowl.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining the resource base;
- developing improved information systems regarding population numbers;
- carrying out habitat improvement programs designed to maintain and enhance populations.

(iv) Discussion

Small Game Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, and varying (snowshoe) hares are the most abundant small game species in the District. Small game animals harvested provide a supplementary source of food for some local people. Grouse and hare populations exhibit regular fluctuations in density, commonly following a ten year cycle. Most data show that hunting is seldom a major factor limiting small game numbers; so little effort has been made to identify absolute population and harvest levels in this Region. However, hunting pressure tends to be concentrated along the road system, resulting in lower utilization of these resources less accessible areas.

Waterfowl Mallards, black ducks, ring-necked ducks, goldeneyes and mergansers are the main waterfowl species which summer in the Nipigon District. Small local populations and limited numbers of ducks migrating through the District provide most of the waterfowl hunting. A few geese, mostly Canada geese, are taken each year.

g. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficent to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity;
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species;
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- to work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

9. WILD RICE

(i) Broad Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to Native People.

(ii) Objectives

- to provide a source of food for Native People and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production;
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(iii) Target To increase the average annual harvest of wild rice in Nipigon District by the year 2000 to 2,400 kilograms per year.

(iv) Strategy

- allocating Crown land for wild rice production in order that:
  - the commonly harvested areas of the Indian people are reserved for them;
  - opportunities for commercial use of the wild rice crop are optimized;
  - personal use and recreational needs of residents are met;
  - research requirements are met.
- encouraging the establishment of wild rice in areas of the Province where conditions are suitable and where it can be done without inappropriate conflict with other uses of lands and waterways;
- protecting wild rice habitat in order to sustain future production;
- supporting further research and educational programs and providing technical advice for the benefit of the wild rice industry in Ontario;
- encouraging the use of improved methods of cultivation and harvesting of wild rice in order to increase the yield per unit area, at the same time respecting the cultural significance to Native People of traditional wild rice harvesting methods;
- encouraging the processing of "green rice"(1) within Canada.

(v) Discussion Wild rice production varies considerably from year to year. Water level fluctuation is one of the major factors influencing the total available crop. The harvest is affected by weather conditions, method of harvest and level of effort.

Wild rice habitat in general is quite sensitive. Any degradation of the fresh water bodies either by acid rain or other industrial contaminants would be a major threat to the wild rice industry in the Planning Region.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Nipigon District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the resource policies section.

(1) *Green Rice - refers to rice harvested from the plant before it is dried and processed.*

TABLE 2 SUMMARY TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	meet demand for Aggregate
Agriculture	protect CLI Classes 1-4
Commercial Fishing	720,000 kg/year
Cottaging	1,050 lots by the year 2000
Crown Land Recreation	not applicable
Forestry	
Conifer	830,000 NMm^3/year
Hardwood	200,000 NMm^3/year
Hunting	
Moose	1,300 moose/year
Deer	not applicable
Bear	420 bear/year
Mining	not applicable
Provincial Parks	14,000 day use opportunities 43,800 car camping opportunities 52,000 wilderness opportunities 4,000 non-wilderness opportunities 12 biophysiographic life science units 11 earth science themes 3 historical themes
Rural Residential	not applicable
Sport Fishing	400,000 kg/year
Tourism	not applicable
Trapping	3,500 beaver/year
Wild Rice Harvesting	2,400 kg/year

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 21 separate areas. Each area has individual resource characteristics and user activities. The land use policy for each area states which Ministry programs could operate on Crown land and what guidelines or conditions may apply. Where the Ministry would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, these are noted under the guidelines. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity

This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable, the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term "primary" is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precendence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiation between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas, certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown land cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances, the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assesment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests, such as critical winter deer yards. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry's *Land Use Guidelines* indicate that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and developmental guidelines, such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Figure 2

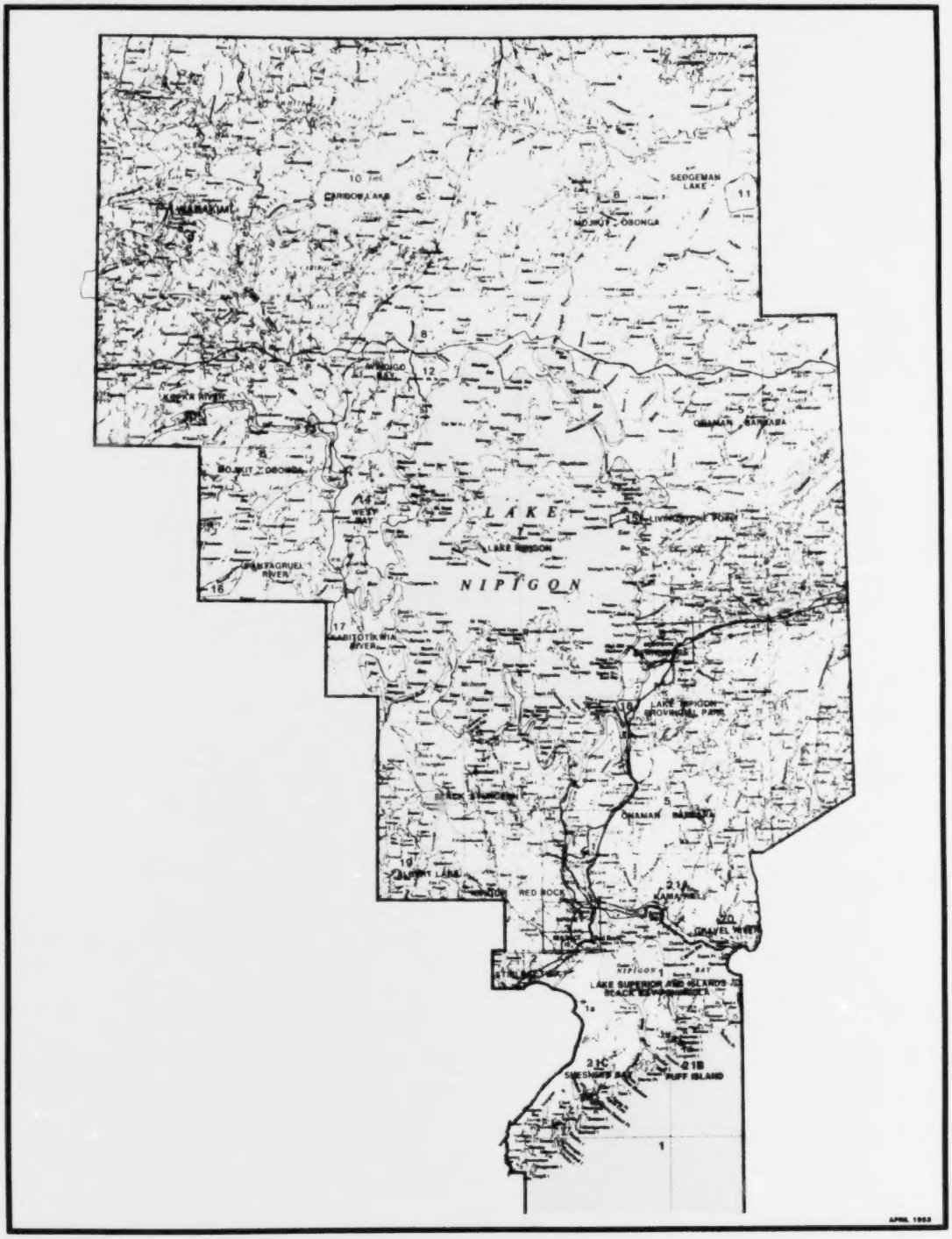
NIPIGON DISTRICT

LEGEND

9 AREA NUMBER

AREA BOUNDARY

* AREA OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ANSI)



a. Area Description

This area is the most southerly area of the District. It includes that portion of Lake Superior which is within Nipigon District extending to the international boundary. Land portions include Black Bay Peninsula, the islands of Lake Superior and the shoreline of Lake Superior east of the township of Nipigon and two kilometres north of Highway 17.

Existing activities include commercial fishing, transportation, highway commercial, Crown land recreation, peat exploration, sport fishing, trapping, cottaging and commercial recreation. The area is part of the Port Arthur Crown Management Unit, Domtar's Forest Management Agreement and the Islands Crown Management Unit. Only the shoreline east of Nipigon Township has road access and some development.

The future of Black Bay Peninsula in terms of access, timber harvesting and peat extraction are issues that will have to be addressed in the prescriptions for this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of this area will be to preserve the character of the area for non-structured public recreation. Any development or resource extraction will be done under strict controls. Along the Lake Superior shoreline east of Nipigon Township, mixed uses will continue.

No permanent road access will be permitted into Black Bay Peninsula in keeping with the primary intent of the area. A 300 metre modified management area along Lake Superior will permit timber, mineral and aggregate extraction only under very strict guidelines. Crown land cottaging will not be encouraged. No timber harvesting will be allowed on the islands of Lake Superior. The proposed iron ore facilities south of Five Mile Point and at Kama Bay are both permitted uses. Resource management plans will take into consideration known bald eagle and great blue heron nests and geological features.

Four Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest have been identified. They are (a) Black Bay peat deposits; (b) Bowman Island; (c) Kama Hill adjacent to Highway 17; and (d) Paradise Island. These areas contribute to the achievement of the Protection objective of the Provincial Park System. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the *Parks Act*, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain private use of land. On private land, the Ministry will ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners cooperation in protecting such features.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 1 — LAKE SUPERIOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational values will be reflected in the work and quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	No high potential land identified.
Bait Fishing	x		Additional operations will be considered on a case by case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	No new cottaging will be permitted on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access will be managed to maintain low density recreational use. No facilities or access points will be constructed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forest activity may expand on Black Bay Peninsula. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines (e.g. roads and modified management areas), for the protection of recreational values and important fish and wildlife habitat. No timber harvesting will be permitted on the islands of Lake Superior. Limited extraction within the 300 metre modified management area of Lake Superior may be permitted under strict guidelines. No timber harvesting will take place within 60 metres of either side of the Jackpine, Jackfish or Cypress Rivers to protect important trout fisheries. (These rivers are excluded from Domtar's FMA).
Hunting	x		Hunting is permitted. However, it will be restricted where life and property values are endangered.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will be permitted. Within the 300 metre modified management area around Lake Superior, strict controls will apply.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Seasonal roads only may be built on Black Bay Peninsula in connection with resource extraction activities, and must be removed once the projects are completed.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Prime lake trout lakes in this area are: King and Moss.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism will continue. Expansion will not be considered on Crown Land. Tourist Lakes in this area are: Bobby, Corbett, Cox, King, McEachen, Moss, and West Bobby.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will be a permitted use if and when wild rice stands are identified.
Urban Development		x	

2. STIRLING TOWNSHIP

a. Area Description

This area includes Stirling Township and the northwest corner of Lyon Township to one-half kilometre south of the CNR tracks. Existing activities are mixed: agriculture, residential, cottaging, transportation, recreation, resource extraction and hunting. The area is part of the Port Arthur Crown Management Unit and has the CNR, CPR, Highway 11-17, gas pipeline and hydro corridors. The town of Hurkett is also in this area.

Timber harvesting and peat exploration and extraction are issues which will have to be addressed in the future management of this area.

b. Land Use Intent

A variety of land uses, including general recreation, residential development, agriculture and resource extraction will continue. Other ongoing activities will be permitted. The water supply of the Dorion Fish Culture station will be protected from adverse development. Crown land cottaging will not be encouraged in this area. All development and uses within the Municipality of Dorion will conform to its approved zoning by-law.

The identified aquatic habitat of Hurkett Cove will be protected from disturbance.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 2 — STIRLING TOWNSHIP AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction will be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in the work permits.
Agriculture	x		Land may be made available for agricultural use according to MNR policy and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Additional operations will be considered on a case by case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	Additional cottaging will not be encouraged on Crown lands.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new facilities or access points will be developed. The Black Sturgeon River is a designated canoe route.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits. Additional activity will be in accordance with approved zoning by-laws.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Road access will be managed in keeping with the overall land use intent of the area.
Rural Residential	x		Additional development will be in accordance with the approved zoning by-laws. Development on Crown land will be on a case-by-case basis to ensure little impact on MNR programs.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		New development will be permitted only on private land in this area.
Trapping	x		An effort will be made to raise the present harvest to existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Existing development will conform to the municipality of Dorion's approved zoning by-law.

3. NIPIGON/RED ROCK

a. Area Description

This area covers the Township of Nipigon and has within its boundaries the municipalities of Nipigon and Red Rock and the Red Rock Indian Reserve. Present activities include residential, commercial, industrial, Crown land recreation and resource extraction. The area is part of the Port Arthur Crown Management Unit and has Highways 11 and 17, the Trans-Canada Gas Pipeline, the CNR, the CPR and a hydro corridor.

No major issues have been identified for this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will continue to be urban. All development and uses will conform to approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Resource extraction activities such as forestry, aggregate removal and mineral extraction are acceptable. Road access will be managed to facilitate the overall land use intent. Timber, minerals and aggregate may be extracted under strict guidelines from the 300 metre modified management area along the Nipigon River and Lake Superior. The identified archaeological site will be respected.

While the Province does not have jurisdiction over Red Rock Indian Reserve, it is anticipated that the activities on this Reserve would be compatible with uses on adjoining Crown lands and waters.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3 — NIPIGON/RED ROCK

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing activity will continue. Additional activity will be in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in the work permits. Within the 300 metre modified management area around Lake Superior and the Nipigon River, extraction may continue under strict guidelines.
Agriculture	x		Land may be made available for agricultural use according to MNR policy and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Additional licences will be considered on a case by case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing operations will continue while being governed by quotas.
Cottaging		x	Existing activity may continue. Additional cottaging will not be encouraged on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new facilities or access points will be developed. Designated canoe routes (Black Sturgeon and Nipigon Rivers) will be recognized and protected.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other uses. Strict controls on harvesting with the 300 metre modified management area around the Nipigon River and Lake Superior will be enforced.
Hunting	x		Subject to discharge of firearms by-laws.
Mining	x		Additional activity will be in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in the work permits. Within the 300 metre modified management area around Lake Superior and the Nipigon River, extraction may continue under strict guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road access will be managed in keeping with the overall land use intent of the area.
Rural Residential	x		Additional activity will be in accordance with approved official plans or zoning by-laws.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		New lodge development will not be encouraged on Crown land.
Trapping	x		An effort will be made to raise the present harvest to existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		New development on Crown land will conform to the approved official plans and zoning by-laws.

4. BLACK STURGEON

a. Area Description

This area lies to the south-west of Lake Nipigon and west of the Nipigon River. Existing activities include cottaging, timber extraction, mineral exploration and Crown land recreation. Most of this area is within the Great Lakes Working Circle 7, with smaller sections in the Port Arthur Crown Management Unit and the Domtar Working Circle 1 FMA. A great deal of mineral staking has taken place in this area. A branch of the Trans-Canada Gas Pipeline, a high voltage powerline and the Black Sturgeon Road traverse the area. McIntyre Bay Indian Reserve is at the north end of this area.

Resolving conflicts between recreation and resource extraction will be the issue to be addressed in future management of this area.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource extraction and recreational activity will be equally important in this area recognizing high potential for cottaging. Conflicts will have to be resolved on a case by case basis, considering the contribution of each activity to the District's target achievement. Three prime lake trout lakes (Elm, Pringle and Cliff) and the habitat of endangered species in the area will be given special protection.

While the Province does not have jurisdiction over McIntyre Bay Indian Reserve, it is anticipated that the activities on this Reserve would be compatible with uses on adjoining Crown lands and waters.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4 — BLACK STURGEON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in the work permits.
Agriculture	x		Land may be made available for agricultural use according to MNR policy and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Additional licences will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		Expansion will be considered on a case-by-case basis only if adequate resources are available.
Cottaging	x		A substantial increase in this activity will occur.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A few new access points may be developed in conjunction with cottage development. The Black Sturgeon River is a designated canoe route.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for protection of recreational values (e.g. size of modified management area around cottaging lakes) and fish and wildlife habitat (lake trout lakes).
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in the work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road access will be managed to achieve the overall land use intent of both resource extraction and recreation for this area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Prime lake trout lakes for this area are: Cliff, Elm and Pringle.
Tourism	x		No expansion is planned.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise the existing harvest to the quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

5. ONAMAN LAKE/BARBARA LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is bounded by the CNR tracks to the north and the District boundary to the east. It extends just to the west of the Nipigon River and slightly north of Lake Superior. Existing activities include timber harvesting, mineral exploration, cottaging, tourism and trapping. Almost the entire Domtar Working Circle 1 FMA licence is contained in this area. Other Forest Management Units in the area are Abitibi's Block 15 and the Onaman Crown Management Unit. There are also 6 prime lake trout lakes and 5 tourist lakes. Rocky Bay Indian Reserve is located at MacDiarmid. The Nipigon River is extensively developed for hydro power generation.

Concerns over road access to tourist and prime lake trout lakes are an issue which will have to be addressed in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use will continue to be the resource extraction activities of timber, mining and aggregate removal. Recreation will be a secondary use. Land use conflicts will be resolved, recognizing the importance of forestry and mining in the area. Prime lake trout lakes, tourist lakes, rare flora, Gorge Creek Falls and the identified caribou habitat at Onaman Lake will receive special protection from access and resource extraction. A 300 metre modified management area along the Nipigon River will have limited resource extraction under strict controls.

Special protection will be given to Onaman Lake from extractive activities in recognition of the important role it plays in the District's fishery program.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5 — ONAMAN LAKE/BARBARA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in the work permits.
Agriculture	x		Land may be made available for agricultural use according to MNR policy and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Additional licences will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		Expansion will be considered only if the resources are available and there is no conflict with other activities.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottage lots may be released on the following lakes depending on the results of lake plans: Atigogama, Baloney, Biceps, Kinago, Partridge, Watson and Windigokan.
Crown Land Recreation	x		New access points may be constructed in conjunction with the cottaging program. Three designated Canoe Routes in this area (Blackwater River, Namewaminikan River and Nipigon River) will be given special protection.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of recreation values and fish and wildlife habitat. The Nipigon River will have a 300 metre modified management area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreation and fish and wildlife values will be reflected in work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		New roads will be developed in a manner consistent with the need to access the area for resource production purposes. Road access will be managed to maintain recreation and fish and wildlife values.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Prime lake trout lakes for this area are: Barbara, Beatty, Cosgrave, Jessie, Kilgour and Upper Roslyn.
Tourism	x		Additional outpost camps will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Tourist Lakes for this area are: Altitude, Oboshkegan, Onaman, Reapel and Trapnarrows.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

6. BEARDMORE

a. Area Description

The Municipality of Beardmore is located on the east shore of Lake Nipigon and consists of the townships of Eva and Summers. Present uses include residential, commercial, industrial and Crown land recreation. The area is entirely within the Domtar FMA. Mineral exploration and extraction are very important to the local economy. No major resource management issues are anticipated in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will continue to be urban. Resource extraction (mining, aggregate removal and forestry) will continue to be acceptable activities. All development and uses will conform to the approved zoning by-laws. Road access will be managed to facilitate the overall land use intent. Resource extraction within the 300 metre modified management area of Lake Nipigon will be controlled by strict guidelines.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 — BEARDMORE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Additional activity will be in accordance with the approved zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in work permits.
Agriculture	x		Land may be made available for agricultural use according to MNR policy and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		Additional licences will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	No potential exists in this area.
Cottaging	x		No additional development is planned for this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new facilities or access points will be developed.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses. Harvesting will be restricted within 300 metres of Lake Nipigon.
Hunting	x		Subject to discharge of firearms by-laws.
Mining	x		Activity will be in accordance with the approved zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in keeping with the overall land use intent of the area.
Rural Residential	x		Subject to zoning by-laws.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		New lodge development will not be permitted on Crown land.
Trapping	x		An effort will be made to harvest 100% of the quota.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		

7. LAKE NIPIGON

a. Area Description

This area includes Lake Nipigon and islands and 300 metres of its shoreline. Present uses include Crown land recreation, tourism and commercial fishing. It is part of the Islands Crown Management Unit. The area is currently accessed by road in very few places. There are four Indian Reserves on or around this lake. Water levels are controlled by Ontario Hydro for power generation. Some islands support a woodland caribou herd.

b. Land Use Intent

Preservation of Lake Nipigon and islands and its shoreline for Crown land recreation will be the primary use of this area. Commercial fishing will be the main extractive activity of the area. However, no increase in the number of licences is planned. Some resource extraction will be allowed in the 300 metre modified management area under very strict guidelines in order to achieve the main intent of the area. Expansion of tourist facilities on Crown land will be restricted until the completion of a management plan for Lake Nipigon. Only roads associated with public recreation opportunities will be allowed. Identified historical sits, bald eagle nests, a double-crested cormorant colony, fish spawning grounds and caribou habitat will be protected. A management plan for Lake Nipigon will be prepared to implement the area policy.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7 — LAKE NIPIGON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		A permitted activity on the mainland only under very strict guidelines.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		There will be an ongoing assessment of fish populations and habitat.
Cottaging		x	The District's cottaging target will be met in other areas.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new access points will be developed.
Forestry	x		Limited timber harvesting only will be permitted within the 300 metre modified management area under very strict guidelines. No timber harvesting will take place on the islands.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will be permitted under very strict guidelines to preserve the intent of the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	No new roads will be constructed. Only presently maintained roads will continue to be maintained.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Expansion will be restricted on Crown land until the completion of a management plan for Lake Nipigon.
Trapping	x		An effort will be made to harvest 100% of quota.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

8. MOJIKIT LAKE/OBONGA LAKE

a. Area Description

This area stretches from the northeastern corner of the District to the western side of Lake Nipigon. Present activities include timber harvesting, mineral exploration, trapping, tourist outfitting and Crown land recreation. The area is part of the Domtar Working Circle 2, Kimberly-Clark Working Circles 241 and 242, Abitibi Blocks 12, 13 and 16, Great Lakes Working Circles 3 and 7, Kiashke River Native Development Inc. and the Armstrong Crown Management Unit. There are 26 tourist lakes and 14 prime lake trout lakes that will be recognized relative to resource extraction activities. The Gull Bay Indian Reserve is partly in this area. Several small unorganized communities are located along the CNR tracks. Armstrong is the largest. Most of the area does not have road access. Highway 527 from Thunder Bay meets the CNR line at Armstrong.

Outstanding issues to be addressed in future management of this area are increased road access relative to existing tourist facilities and lake trout waters as well as the location of a reserve for the Whitesand Indian Band.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use will be continued extraction of resources (forestry, mining, trapping). Additional remote tourism development will be considered. The maintenance of the existing lake trout fisheries and the enhancement of associated tourism opportunities will also be a priority. Land use conflicts will be resolved recognizing the importance of resource extraction to the District targets. Road access will be managed to maintain commercial recreation and fish and wildlife values. Hydro development of Little Jackfish River is an acceptable activity. Any development near the Armstrong airport must comply with MTC airport requirements. This will be monitored at the time of Crown land disposition or issuance of a work permit.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 8 — MOJIKIT LAKE/OBONGA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Additional licences will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		Expansion will be considered only if the resource is available and it will not conflict with existing or proposed commercial, private or public recreational development.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottage lots may be released on the following lakes depending on the results of lake plans: Obonga and Waweig.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A few new access points may be developed along the Obonga Lake Road and Ogoki Road. Modified management areas will apply to canoe routes.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue to be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		New roads will be developed in a manner consistent with the need to access the area for resource extraction purposes. Road access will be managed to maintain commercial recreation and fish and wildlife values.
Rural Residential	x		Existing settlements will be allowed to continue. New development will have to be authorized by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Prime lake trout lakes for this area are: Castle, Collins, Cooney, Crevasse, Cry, Hornick, Inspiration, McLaurin, North Whalen, Pangloss, Shawanabis, Vale, Voltaire and Walkover.
Tourism	x		Additional outpost camps will be considered on a case by case basis. Tourist lakes for this area are: Aldridge, Allard, Baldhead, Butland, Cerulean, D'Orsonnes, Gzowski, Jessiman, Junior, Kagianagami, Kathleen, Lamaune, Magotte, Mahamo, Mojikit Channel, Mojikit Lake, North Lamaune, Ogoki Reservoir, Pawshowconk, Ratte, Rushbay, Scamp, Survey, Tempest, Thickhead, Van Poele and Zig Zag.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to 100% of existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

9. WABAKIMI

a. Area Description

The total area is 155,000 hectares , of which, 153,000 hectares are located in the northwest corner of Nipigon District, while the remaining 2,000 hectares are in Sioux Lookout District.

At the present time, all the area is under licence to Great Lakes Forest Products, however, no forestry operations have taken place. Existing uses include: cottaging (5 lots), commercial tourism (13 outpost camps), commercial fishing licences (3 licences) as well as sport fishing, hunting, trapping and general Crown land recreation.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It would provide some 52,000 wilderness back country opportunities.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of ongoing uses within it, it is further recommended that most of the existing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exceptions to this would be commercial logging and commercial fishing which are not recommended. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9 — WABAKIMI

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Existing cottages would be phased out in the future.
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that exploration and extraction activities will be permitted to continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of park values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in work permits.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing commercial tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

10. CARIBOU LAKE

This area is located in the northwest part of the District and is utilized primarily for commercial tourism and public recreation. Resource extraction activities also take place and will probably grow in importance in the near future. The area is part of Great Lakes' Working Circle 2, Domtar's Working Circle 2 and Kimberly-Clark's Working Circle 241. It contains 4 prime lake trout lakes and 14 tourist lakes.

Outstanding issues to be dealt with in future management of the area are increased road access relative to existing tourist facilities and the regeneration of timber cut-overs.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use for this area will be commercial tourism. Extractive activities such as timber harvesting, while growing in importance, will remain secondary. Road access will be managed to maintain commercial tourism and fish and wildlife habitat. Land use conflicts will be resolved recognizing the importance of commercial recreation in the area.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 10 — CARIBOU LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Additional licences will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		Expansion will be considered only if resources are available and if it will not conflict with existing or proposed commercial tourism development.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing level of activity will continue. A few new access points may be developed as new areas become accessible. Designated canoe routes will have 120 metre shoreline reserves.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activities will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		New roads will be developed in a manner consistent with the need to access the area for resource production purposes. Road access will be managed to maintain commercial tourism and fish and wildlife values.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Prime lake trout lakes for this area are: Caribou, Gnome, Hollingsworth and Surprise.
Tourism	x		Additional operations will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Tourist lakes for this area are: Big, D'Alton, Funger, Goldsborough, Lenoury, Linklater, Montcrief, Moonshine, Ogoki River, Pickett, Scallop, Smoothrock, Tamarack, Whiteclay, Whitewater and McKinley.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

11. SEDGMAN LAKE

a. Area Description

This candidate is 5,800 hectares in size and is located in the northeastern part of the District. Activities include sport fishing, trapping, hunting, and Crown land recreatian.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It represents earth and life science features for site district 3W-1.

A potential conflict with Kimberly-Clark's proposed haul road has been resolved by reducing the candidate's size. Existing activities of hunting, trapping and sport fishing are recommended to be allowed to continue.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 11 — SEDGMAN LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	No licences exist for this area. No new licences will be issued.
Commercial Fishing		x	No licences presently exist, or will be issued for this area.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	No operations presently exist or will be permitted in this candidate.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		It is recommended that any existing activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	

12. WINDIGO BAY

a. Area Description

Windigo Bay is 8,300 hectares in size and is located between the northwest shore of Lake Nipigon and the CNR tracks. It is part of the Armstrong Crown Management Unit. Present activities include trapping and hunting. Besides earth science features (glacial Lake Kelvin shoreline and fine lacustrine sand dunes) the area contains parts of a caribou wintering range and migration corridor.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status. It represents earth and life science features of site district 3W-3.

Potential conflicts with an Indian burial ground and possibly economically viable peat deposits have been avoided by reducing the candidate boundary. Existing activities of hunting and trapping are recommended to be allowed to continue.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 12 — WINDIGO BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

13. KOPKA RIVER

a. Area Description

The Kopka River waterway is located both in Thunder Bay and Nipigon Districts, west of Lake Nipigon. The waterway encompasses 7,125 hectares in Nipigon District, and falls within Domtar's Working Circle 2, Great Lakes Forest Products' Working Circle 3 and the Kiashke River Native Development Incorporated. In some locations timber harvesting has taken place on lands adjacent to this proposed park. In the future the Kopka River will be bridged to access forested areas. Other activities include sport fishing, trapping, hunting and Crown land recreation.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is part of the Kopka River waterway and is recommended for park status. The balance of the proposal is in the Thunder Bay District.

The Nipigon portion of this waterway contains 4,000 non-wilderness back country recreation opportunities. Existing activities of hunting, trapping and tourism are recommended to be allowed to continue.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 13 — KOPKA RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activity should continue. If alternative locations for these licences become available, attempts will be made to phase them out.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads	x		The number of crossings will be minimized and located so as not to jeopardize park values.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue. Prime lake trout lakes for this area are: Bukemiga and Wigwasan.
Tourism	x		Existing activity is recommended to be allowed to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

14. WEST BAY

a. Area Description

The West Bay area is located on the west shore of Lake Nipigon and is 1,143 hectares in size. The area falls within Great Lakes' Working Circle 7. Present uses include trapping and some hunting, mainly by the native population of Gull Bay Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It represents earth science features of site district 3W-3.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 14 — WEST BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	No bait fish licences presently exist in this area.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

15. LIVINGSTONE POINT

a. Area Description

Livingstone Point is 1,600 hectares in size and located on the east shore of Lake Nipigon. As it is excluded from the Domtar FMA, there is no timber conflict. Livingstone Point is the remnant of the much larger Humboldt Bay Park Reserve which is recommended for rescindment. No conflicting uses have been identified for this proposed park.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It represents life science features of site district 3W-3.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 15 — LIVINGSTONE POINT

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

16. PANTAGRUEL CREEK

a. Area Description

This area is located close to the Nipigon-Thunder Bay District boundary, to the west of the Gull Bay Indian Reserve. It is 2,200 hectares in size and excluded from the Abitibi FMA. Some hunting and trapping is carried on in the area. Timber stands throughout the area were burnt in a 1980 forest fire.

b. Land Use Intent

This Area is recommended for park status. Present trapping activity is recommended to be allowed to continue. It is recommended that at the 5 year review of Abitibi's FMA an additional area be considered for withdrawal in order to fully represent the earth science features.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 16 — PANTAGRUEL CREEK

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

17. KABITOTIKWIA RIVER

a. Area Description

This area is located on the west shore of Lake Nipigon, just south of the Gull Bay Indian Reserve, and is 1,970 hectares in size. It is part of Great Lakes' Working Circle 7. Present uses include trapping and hunting. Due to its close proximity to the Gull Bay reserve, the area is used by Native People for guiding, hunting and trapping.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It represents life science features of site region 3W-3.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 17 — KABITOTIKWIA RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

18. LAKE NIPIGON PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Lake Nipigon Provincial Park is located on the east shore of Lake Nipigon and south of the Town of Beardmore. It is the only existing Provincial Park in the District. Encompassing 1,458 hectares, it is classed as a Natural Environment Park.

b. Land Use Intent

Lake Nipigon Provincial Park shall continue to operate as a Natural Environment Park within the Provincial Park System. The park contributes 18,600 camper nights and 14,000 day use opportunities. There is capacity to expand to 58,000 car camping opportunities and 30,500 day use opportunities.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 18 - Lake Nipigon Provincial Park

Permitted activities for this class of park may be found in the Natural Environment Parks section of the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies.

19. ALBERT LAKE MESA

a. Area Description

Albert Lake Mesa is located in the western part of the District and is 111 hectares. It is part of Great Lakes' Working Circle 7. Because of topographic constraints, very little use can be made of this candidate for resource extraction or recreation purposes.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It represents life science features in site district 3W-3.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 19 — ALBERT LAKE MESA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

20. GRAVEL RIVER

a. Area Description

This area is located along the eastern boundary of the District on the Lake Superior shoreline. There are 324 hectares in Nipigon District and the remainder is in Terrace Bay District. The area is presently excluded from the Domtar FMA and is used for sport fishing, trapping and tourism. It also has a high aggregate potential, an MNR garbage disposal site and an MTC parkette. Highway 17, a CPR line and a Hydro transmission line also run through the candidate. This area is an existing Provincial Park Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. It represents life science features in site district 3W-5.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 20 — GRAVEL RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue. Normal seasons and limits will apply.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

21. KAMA HILL/PUFF ISLAND/SHESHEEB BAY

a. Area Description

This area is made up of (a) Kama Hill Formation (1 hectare), (b) Puff Island (2 hectares) and (c) Shesheeb Bay (9 hectares) Candidate Nature Reserve Parks. They are all located close to Lake Superior.

b. Land Use Intent

Kama Hill Formation, Shesheeb Bay and Puff Island are recommended for park status. They represent earth science features.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 21 — (21a) KAMA HILL, (21b) PUFF ISLAND, (21c) SHESHEEB BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable to parks.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining	x	x	It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue within Shesheeb Bay (21c) only.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Nipigon District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, such as road and modified management area guidelines, as conditions in permits, licences, leases and easements, issued under the authority of various provincial acts, such as the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act* and the *Crown Timber Act*;
- liaison and cooperation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities;
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry Land Use Guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, (e.g. forest management and operating plans), indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in organized municipalities is exercised by the municipalities of Nipigon, Red Rock, Beardmore and Dorion or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time, the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the

proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land, there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* is also useful in highlighting to the public and other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances, other agencies will assist the Ministry with implementation of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the Public Lands Act

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would/may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the Planning Act

In areas without municipal organization, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a Zoning Order under Section 35 of the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by MMAH or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

The *Nipigon District Land Use Guidelines* public consultation program has been divided into two phases. Phase 1 centres around the Background Information Document which was released in March 1982. There was a total of 253 submissions for this phase. More detailed information is listed below.

Phase 2 input is based on the four District Planning Options that were released in early June 1982. Details on the types and quantity of input, along with an analysis of this input by subject area, is listed below:

TABLE A-1 PHASE I QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

a. Open House

Location	Date	Number Of People Attending
Armstrong	Mar. 24/82	87 and 5 school classes
Nipigon	Mar. 25/82	51
Beardmore	Mar. 27/82	29

b. Background Information Documents

Sent by mail - 71

TABLE A-2 TYPES OF INPUT RECEIVED FOR PHASE I

Type	Number
1. Briefs	8
2. Letters	175
3. Open House Comments	67
4. Comment Sheets	0
5. Telephone Calls	4
6. Telex Requests	2
7. Personal Visits	0
8. Meeting Notes	2
Total	258

TABLE A-3 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT TO PHASE I BY REPRESENTATION CATEGORY

Input[1] Received by Representative Category and Origin. Nipigon District Land Use Plan (Phase I)	District Planning Area	Northwest Planning Area	Provincial	Other	Total
1. Members of Parliament	1	0	0	0	1
2. Advisory Committees (where applicable)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
4. Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	0	0	0	0	0
5. Commercial Fishing Industry	1	0	0	0	1
6. Conservation Authorities	0	0	0	0	0
7. Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	0	4	6	0	10
8. Forest Industry	1	6	0	0	7
9. Government Agencies (including Ont. Hydro)	0	5	4	0	9
10. Individual Residents	48	12	106	26	192
11. Mining Industry	0	0	3	0	3
12. Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	5	2	0	0	7
13. Native Organizations/Groups	0	0	1	0	1
14. Tourist Industry	11	1	0	0	12
15. Trapping Industry	2	1	0	0	3
16. Other (non-aligned groups, Adacemia)	3	3	5	1	12
TOTAL	72	34	125	27	158

(1) Includes all briefs, letters, open house comments, comment sheets, telephone calls, telex requests, personal visits and meeting notes.

TABLE A-4 PHASE II QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

a. Open House

Location	Date	Number Of People Attending
Armstrong	June 9/82	90
Nipigon	June 10/82	103
Beardmore	June 11/82	21

b. Comment sheets distributed at open house

Armstrong	80
Nipigon	110
Beardmore	10
Total	200

c. Tabloid Distribution

Tabloids sent by mail[1]
729 +[2]

Tabloids distributed to local residents[1]

Nipigon	950
Red Rock	495
Beardmore	268
Armstrong	260
Total	1,973

Total of all tabloids distributed 2,702

d. Meetings with separate groups

July 19/82 - MNR with Parks for Tomorrow

(1) Comment sheets included in Tabloid.

(2) This total includes 525 tabloids which were requested by Abitibi-Price Inc., Domtar Forest Products and Great Lakes Forest Products Limited.

A District Summary Document containing issues raised from public input and changes made to the plan as a result of this input will be available for review at the District Office and the Ministry's reading room at Queen's Park, Toronto.

TABLE A-5 TYPES OF INPUT RECEIVED FOR PHASE II

Type	Number
1. Briefs	19
2. Letters	165
3. Open House Comments	43
4. Comment Sheets	220
5. Telephone Calls	29
6. Telex Requests	15
7. Personal Visits	11
8. Meeting Notes	2
Total	504

TABLE A-6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT TO PHASE II BY REPRESENTATION CATEGORY RECEIVED FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1, 1982

Input[1] Received by Representative Category and Origin. Nipigon District Land Use Plan (Phase II)	District Planning Area	Northwest Planning Area	Provincial	Other	Total
1. Members of Parliament	1	1	0	0	2
2. Advisory Committees (where applicable)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
4. Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	2	0	0	0	2
5. Commercial Fishing Industry	0	0	0	0	0
6. Conservation Authorities	0	0	0	0	0
7. Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	4	4	8	0	16
8. Forest Industry	3	13	0	1	17
9. Government Agencies (including Ont. Hydro)	1	14	7	0	22
10. Individual Residents	52	186	87	49	374
11. Mining Industry	0	1	15	1	17
12. Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	2	0	1	0	3
13. Native Organizations/Groups	4	0	1	0	5
14. Tourist Industry	11	2	1	0	14
15. Trapping Industry	2	3	2	0	7
16. Other (non-aligned groups, Academia)	1	12	6	4	23
TOTAL	83	236	128	55	502

(1) Includes all briefs, letters, open house comments, comment sheets, telephone calls, telex requests, personal visits and meeting notes.

B: identified lakes

1. PRIME LAKE TROUT LAKES

These lakes are identified because they have the best trout populations and best trout habitat. These lakes shall have a 120 metre modified management area and will definitely be managed for lake trout. When feasible, permanent forest access roads will be located a minimum of 1.6 kilometres from lakes indicated by the District Manager. Around these lakes, temporary roads will be destroyed after intended uses are fulfilled. Prime lake trout lakes are listed below:

TABLE B-1 PRIME LAKE TROUT LAKES

1. Barbara Lake
2. Beatty Lake
3. Bukemiga Lake
4. Caribou Lake
5. Castle Lake
6. Cliff (2AC-09) Lake
7. Collins Lake
8. Cooney Lake
9. Cosgrave Lake
10. Crevasse Lake
11. Cry Lake
12. Elm Lake
13. Gnome Lake
14. Hollingsworth Lake
15. Hornick Lake
16. Inspiration Lake
17. Jessie Lake
18. Kilgour Lake
19. King Lake
20. McLaurin Lake
21. Moss Lake
22. North Whalen Lake
23. Onamakawash Lake
24. Pangloss Lake
25. Pringle Lake
26. Shawanabis Lake
27. Surprise Lake
28. Upper Roslyn Lake
29. Vale Lake
30. Voltaire Lake
31. Wakover Lake
32. Wigwasan Lake

2. TOURIST LAKES

This list contains lakes which have existing outpost or lodge development as well as lakes with potential for development. The number of outpost camps per lake will be determined using lake capacity methodologies. Nipigon District has 77 lakes on which tourism will be the preferred activity. When feasible, permanent forest access roads will be located a minimum of 1.6 kilometres from them or on other lakes indicated by the District Manager. Temporary roads around these lakes will be destroyed after they have fulfilled their purpose. The following is a list of the District's tourist lakes.

TABLE B-2 TOURIST LAKES

1. Aino Lake
2. Aldridge Lake
3. Allard Lake
4. Altitude Lake
5. April Lake
6. Baldhead Lake
7. Berry Lake
8. Big Lake
9. Bobby Lake
10. Brennan Lake
11. Burntrock Lake
12. Butland Lake
13. Cerulean Lake
14. Corbett Lake
15. Cox Lake
16. Dawn Lake
17. D'alton Lake
18. D'orsonnens Lake
19. Elf Lake
20. Funger Lake
21. Goldsborough Lake
22. Granite Lake
23. Grayson Lake
24. Gzowski Lake
25. Jessiman Lake
26. Junior Lake
27. Kagianagami Lake
28. Kathleen Lake
29. Kenakskaniss Lake
30. Kenoji Lake
31. King Lake
32. Lamaune Lake
33. Lenoury Lake
34. Linklater Lake
35. Maggotte Lake
36. Mahamo Lake
37. McEachen Lake
38. McKinley Lake
39. Mojikit Channel
40. Mojikit Lake
41. Montcrief Lake
42. Moonshine Lake
43. Moss Lake
44. North Lamaune Lake
45. Oboshkegan Lake
46. Ogoki Reservoir
47. Ogoki River (Camp Caribou)
48. Oliver Lake
49. Omdahl Lake
50. Onaman lake
51. Pawshowconk Lake
52. Pickett Lake
53. Ratte Lake
54. Reapel Lake
55. Redman Lake
56. Rockcliffe Lake
57. Rushbay Lake
58. Sandison Lake
59. Scallop Lake
60. Scamp Creek
61. Scrag Lake
62. Slim Lake
63. Smoothrock Lake
64. Survey Lake
65. Trapnarrows Lake
66. Tamarack Lake
67. Tempest Lake
68. Thickhead Lake
69. Van Poele Lake
70. Van Ness Lake
71. Wabakimi Lake
72. West Bobby Lake
73. Whiteclay Lake
74. Whitewater Lake
75. Wigwasan Lake
76. Windfall Lake
77. Zig Zag Lake

3. COTTAGING LAKES

These lakes have to be further investigated to determine if cottages can be located on them.

TABLE B-3 CATEGORY A - LAKES WITH CAPACITY FOR FUTURE COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT.

1. Atigogama
2. Alwyn
3. Baloney
4. Biceps
5. Black Mountain
6. Black Sturgeon
7. Camper
8. Coyne
9. Eileen
10. Eskwanonwatin
11. Fog
12. Kinago
13. Leckie
14. Little Sturge
15. Lower Narrow
16. Magee
17. McIvor
18. Mikinak
19. Mound
20. Nonwatin
21. North Oskawe
22. Obonga
23. Olive
24. Oskawe
25. Partridge
26. Pavely
27. Ripple
28. Royale
29. Shaver
30. Sturge
31. Susie
32. Upper Narrow
33. Watson
34. Waweig
35. Windigokan

TABLE B-4 CATEGORY B - LAKES WITH NO RESIDUAL CAPACITY FOR COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT.

1. Cox
2. Devious
3. Elizabeth
4. Fire Hill
5. Frazer
6. Keemle
7. McKenzie
8. Namewaminikan (Sturgeon) River
9. O'Neil
10. Polly
11. Purdon

TABLE B-5 CATEGORY C - LAKES REQUIRING SPECIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Lake Nipigon

C: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the Government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

Between 1980-82, nine forest management agreements were completed. Background work has begun on a number of other agreements. It is planned that over the next five to seven years, most of the land base presently under licence to the major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The Ministry undertook a review of the forest management agreement process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from forest management agreements are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

When land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which forest management agreements will be developed. For those forest management agreements which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of district land use guidelines, district staff will develop a general land use map covering the forest management agreement area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district land use planning process to date and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the forest management agreement or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate forest management agreement area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. If required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the forest management agreement area.

Back Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and strategies which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land or water may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Theme
A group of associated geological and geomorphological landforms and processes related by geological time, the method of formation and the environment in which they were formed.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Geological Environment
A discrete period of time characterized by distinctive geological and geomorphological processes, climate conditions and plant and animal life or its absence which is represented by identifiable features on or below the earth's surface.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location, presents a risk to its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

Historical Theme
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

Historical Theme Segment
A theme segment represents an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a water body determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. For MNR, it identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Theme
An undisturbed area that contains a viable system of environments, biotic communities, plants and animals characteristic of, or unique to, a natural region of Ontario.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
an activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the uses of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

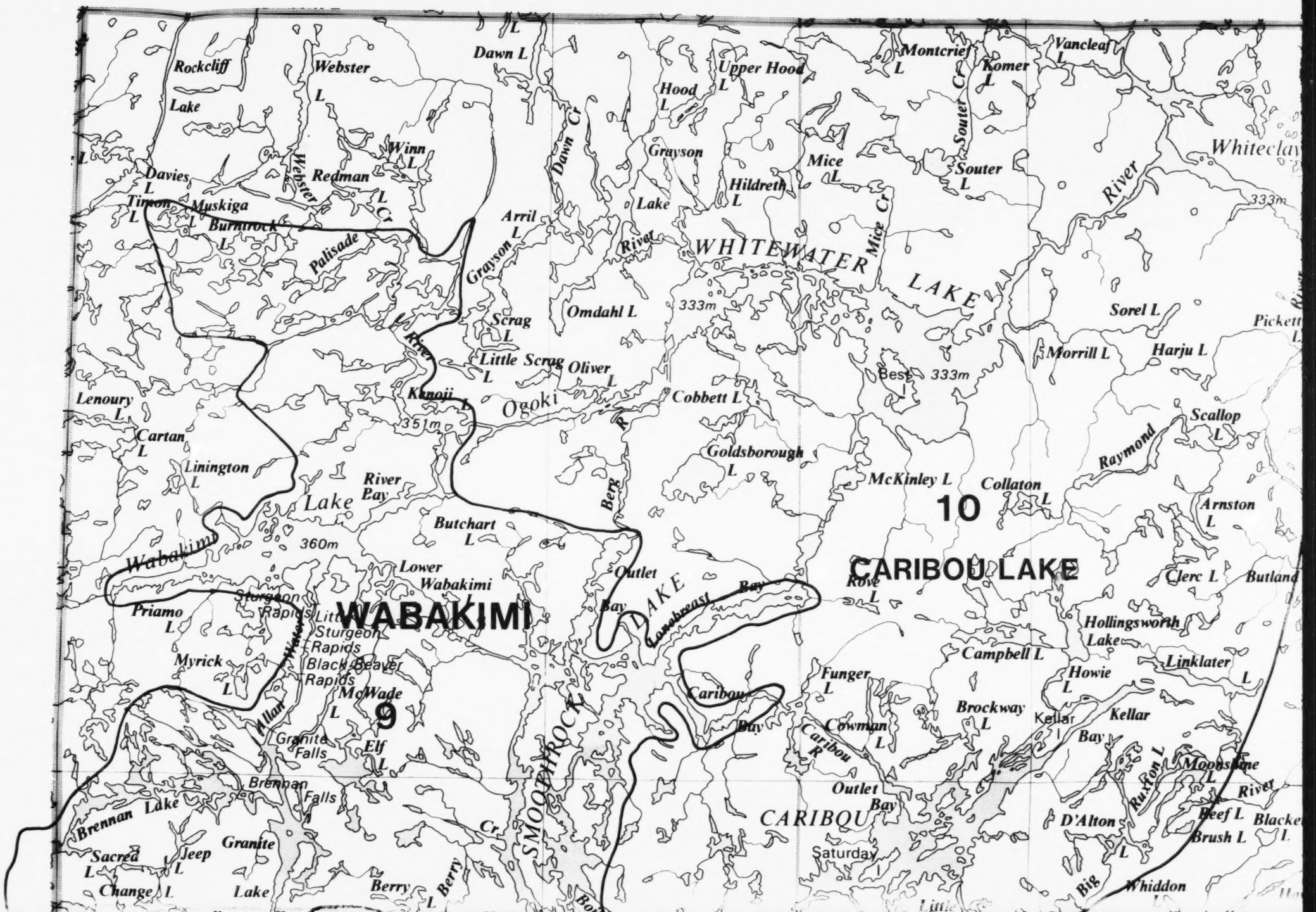
Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document, sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Wetland
Land which is permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.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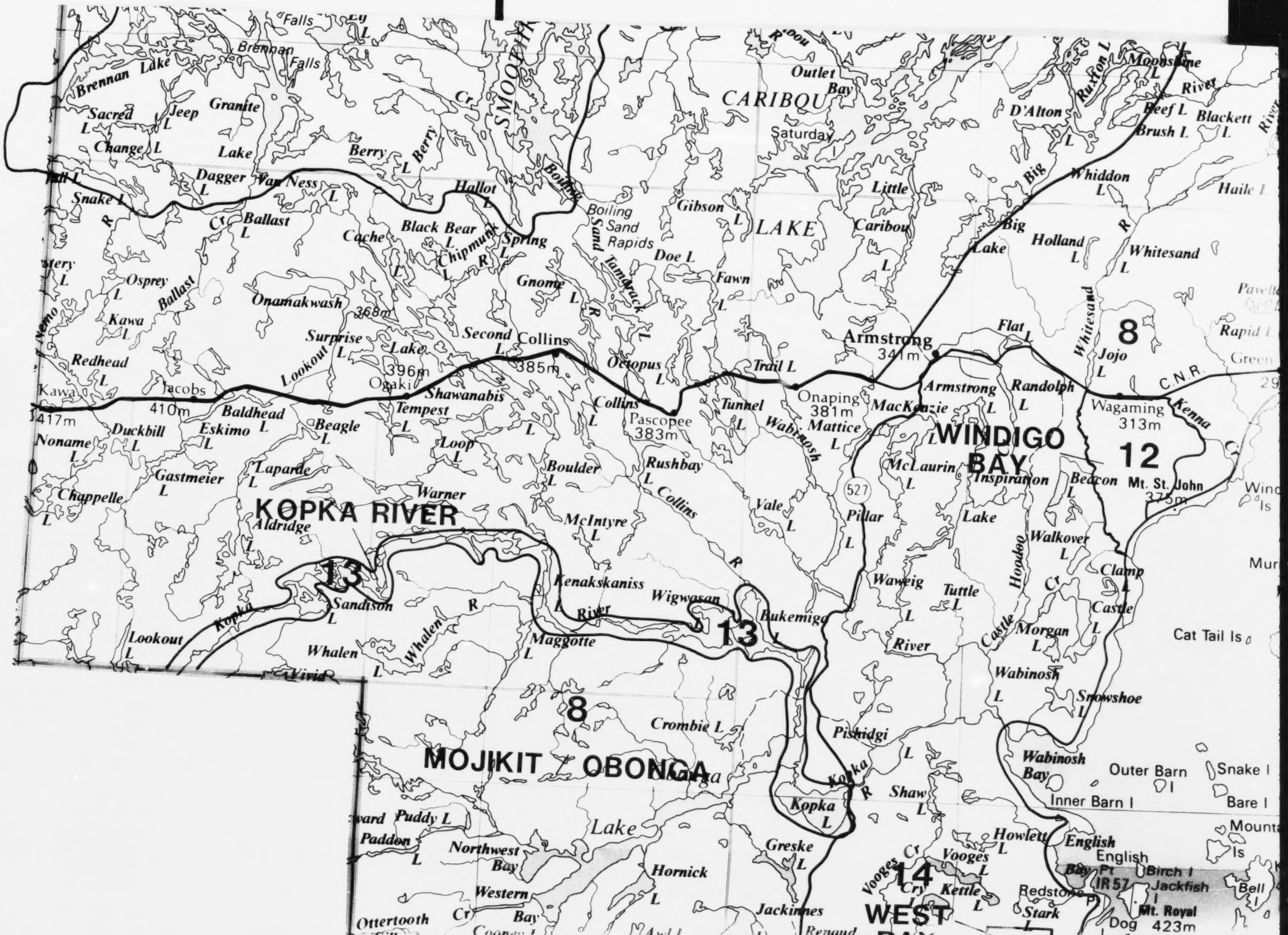
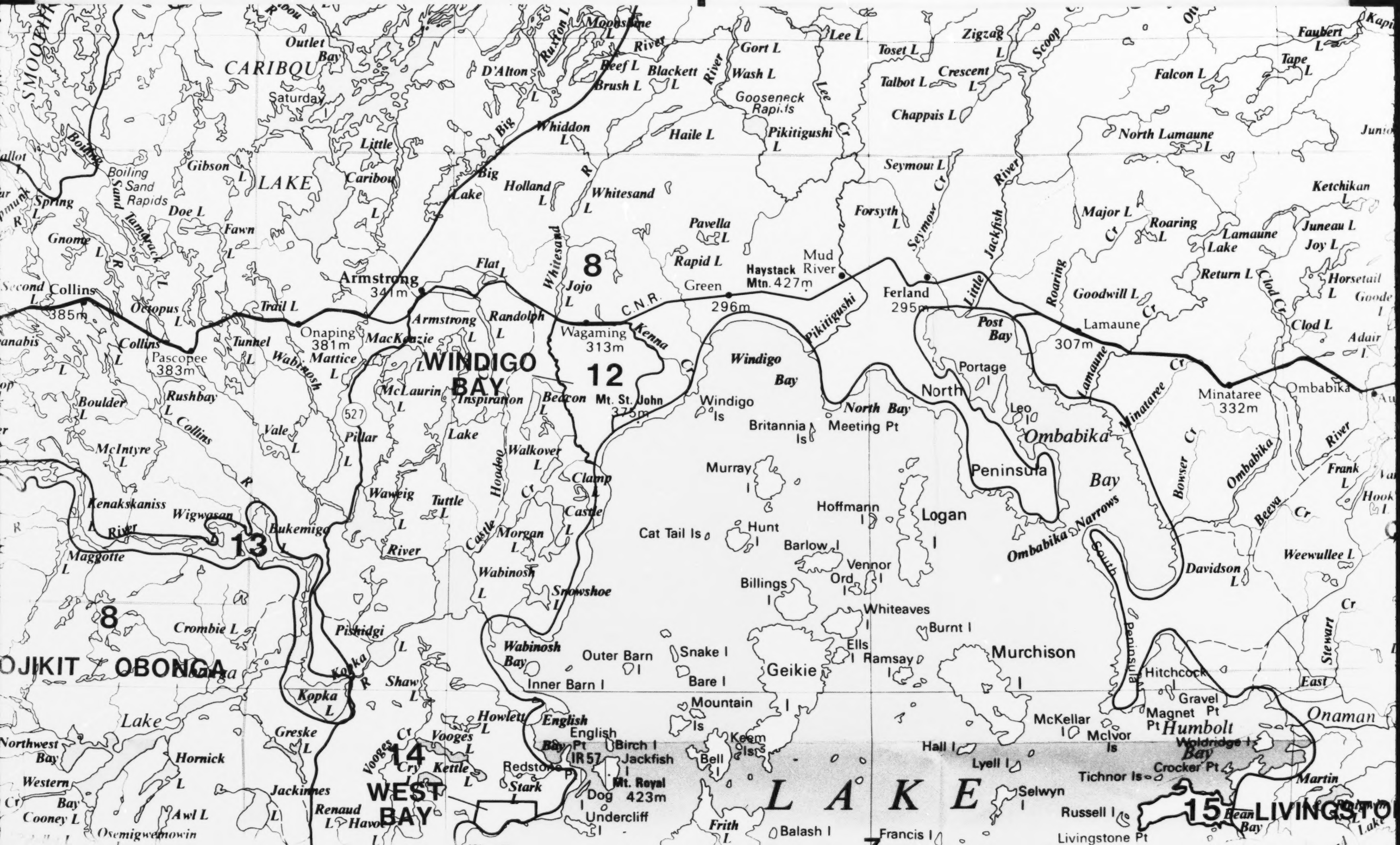
Dawn L
Upper Hood L
Hood L
Montcrief L
Komer L
Vancleaf L
Souter Cr
Souter L
Whiteclay
River
333m
Davies L
Timon L
Muskiga L
Burnrock L
Webster Cr
Redman L
Winn L
Dawn Cr
Grayson L
Lake
Hildreth L
Mice L
Mice Cr
Arril L
Grayson
Palisade
River
WHITEWATER LAKE
Omdahl L
333m
Sorel L
Pickett L
Scrag L
Little Scrag L
Oliver L
Morrill L
Harju L
Best I
333m
Lenoury L
Cartan L
Linington L
Knoji
351m
Ogoki
Cobbett L
Goldsborough L
Scallop L
Raymond
Arnston L
McKinley L
Collaton L
10
River
Pay
Lake
Butchart L
360m
Wabakimi
Berg R
Lower Wabakimi L
Outlet Bay
LAKE
Canoeberg Bay
Rove L
CARIBOU LAKE
Clerc L
Butland
Hollingsworth Lake
Campbell L
Howie L
Linklater L
Priamo L
Sturgeon Rapids
Little Sturgeon Rapids
Black Beaver Rapids
WABAKIMI
Myrick L
Allan
McWade L
9
Caribou Bay
Funger L
Brockway L
Cowman L
Caribou R
Kellar I
Kellar Bay
Granite Falls
Elf L
Brennan Falls
Brennan Lake
Granite Lake
Sacred L
Jeep L
Change L
Berry L
Berry Cr
SMOOTHROCK
Outlet Bay
CARIBOU
Saturday I
Ruxton L
Moonstone L
River
Beef L
Brush L
Blacke L
D'Alton L
Big
Whiddon

Hood L
Upper Hood L
Montcrief L
Souter Cr
Komer L
Vancleaf L
Hendry L
Styffe L
Foris L
Allard L
Napper L
Humble Bay
Dofey I
308m
Van Poele L
Kagianagami L
Grayson Lake
Hildreth L
Mice L
Mice Cr
Souter L
River
Whiteclay Lake
333m
d'Orsonnens L
d'Orsonnens R
Cerulean L
WHITEWATER LAKE
Eight Flume Falls
OGOKI RESERVOIR
Mahamo L
333m
Sorel L
Pickett L
Clearbed L
River
Morrill L
Harju L
Arlotte L
327m
Ogoki Falls
WABOOSE DAM
Best I
333m
Cobbett L
Scamp Cr
McQueen L
Goose L
Scallop L
Dazzle L
Goldsborough L
McKinley L
Collaton L
Raymond
10
Arnston L
Mojikit Lake
8
SEDGEMAN LAKE
CARIBOU LAKE
Rove L
Clerc L
Butland L
Dewy L
Cliff L
Hollingsworth Lake
Campbell L
Linklater L
Howie L
Funger L
Caribou Bay
Brockway L
Kellar I
Kellar Bay
Cowman L
Caribou R
Ruxton L
Moosetine L
Outlet Bay
CARIBOU
D'Alton L
Beef L
Brush L
Blackett L
River
Gort L
Wash L
Gooseneck Rapids
Lee L
Lee Cr
Toset L
Telbot L
Chappais L
Crescent L
Zigzag L
Scoop Cr
Ottertail
Moule L
Gurr L
Stork Falls
Stork L
South Summit L
Sunglow L
Lyncean L
Gurr
Cleland L
R
MOJIKIT
OBONGA
Gordon Cr
Faubert L
Kapikotongwa
Powitik R
Tape L
Falcon L
Saturday I
Whiddon
Big
Haile L
Pikitigushi
North Lamaque
Junior L

Hendry L
Styffe L
Foris L
Allard L
Napper L
Humble Bay
Dofey I
308m
Kagianagami L
Van Poele L
Colver L
Jesu
Maxon L
Cerulean L
Ogoki
Mahamo L
d'Orsonnens L
d'Orsonnens R
Eight Flume Falls
OGOKI RESERVOIR
Arlotte L
327m
Ogoki Falls
WABOOSE DAM
Anke
Scamp Cr
McQueen L
Goose L
River
SEDGEMAN LAKE
11
Mojikit Lake
8
Cleland L
R
South Summit L
Stork Falls
Stork L
Sunglow L
Lyncean L
Gurr
Gordon Cr
Little Stone L
MOJIKIT OBONGA
Moule L
Gurr L
Cr
Ottertail
Phillips Cr
Kapikotongwa
Faubert L
Powitik R
Lee L
Zigzag L
Scoop
Toset L
Talbot L
Crescent L
Falcon L
Tape L
Summit
Lee
Chappais L

N


KOPKA RIVER
MOJIKIT / OBONGA
WINDIGO BAY
WEST
CARIBOU LAKE
SMOOTH
Armstrong
341m
Onaping
381m
Wagaming
313m
Pascopee
383m
Collins
385m
Onamakwash
368m
Ogaki
396m
Jacobs
410m
Kawa
417m
Mt. St. John
375m
Mt. Royal
423m
Dog
Outlet Bay
Saturday
Gibson L
Doe L
Fawn L
Gnome L
Spring L
Chipmunk L
Black Bear L
Cache L
Ballast L
Dagger L
Van Ness L
Hallot L
Berry L
Granite Lake
Jeep L
Sacred L
Change L
Brennan Lake
Brennan Falls
Snake L
Osprey L
Kawa L
Redhead L
Surprise Lake
Second L
Lookout L
Shawanabis
Tempest L
Loop L
Baldhead L
Eskimo L
Duckbill L
Noname L
Beagle L
Laparde L
Gastmeier L
Chappelle L
Warner
Aldridge
Sandison L
Lookout L
Whalen L
Maggotte L
Kenakskaniss L
Wigwasan River
Bukemiga L
McIntyre L
Boulder L
Rushbay L
Collins
Vale L
Pillar L
Tunnel L
Wabtaash
Mattice L
Greske L
Hornick L
Northwest Bay
Western Bay
Paddon L
Puddy L
Crombie L
Pishidgi L
Kopka L
Shaw L
Kopka R
Whalen R
Whitesand R
Boiling Sand Rapids
Tamarack L
Trail L
Octopus L
Outlet Bay
Saturday I
Little Caribou L
Big Lake
Holland L
Whitesand L
Whiddon L
Haile L
Beef L
Brush L
Blackett L
Moosonee River
Ruxton L
D'Alton L
Flat L
Jojo L
Armstrong L
MacKenzie L
Randolph L
McLaurin L
Inspiration L
Beacon L
Lake
Walkover L
Hoodoo Cr
Clamp L
Castle L
Morgan L
Waweig L
Tuttle L
Wabinosh L
Snowshoe L
Wabinosh Bay
Outer Barn I
Snake I
Inner Barn I
Bare I
Howlett L
English Bay
English Bay Pt
Birch I
Jackfish I
Bell I
Vooges L
Vooges Cr
Kettle L
Redstone Pt
Stark L
IR 57
Cry L
Jackinnes L
Renaud
Cat Tail Is
Wind Is
Mur
Pawett
Rapid
Green
Mounta
C.N.R.
Kenna
8
12
13
14
527


CARIBOU LAKE
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Moosestone L
Beef L
Brush L
Blackett L
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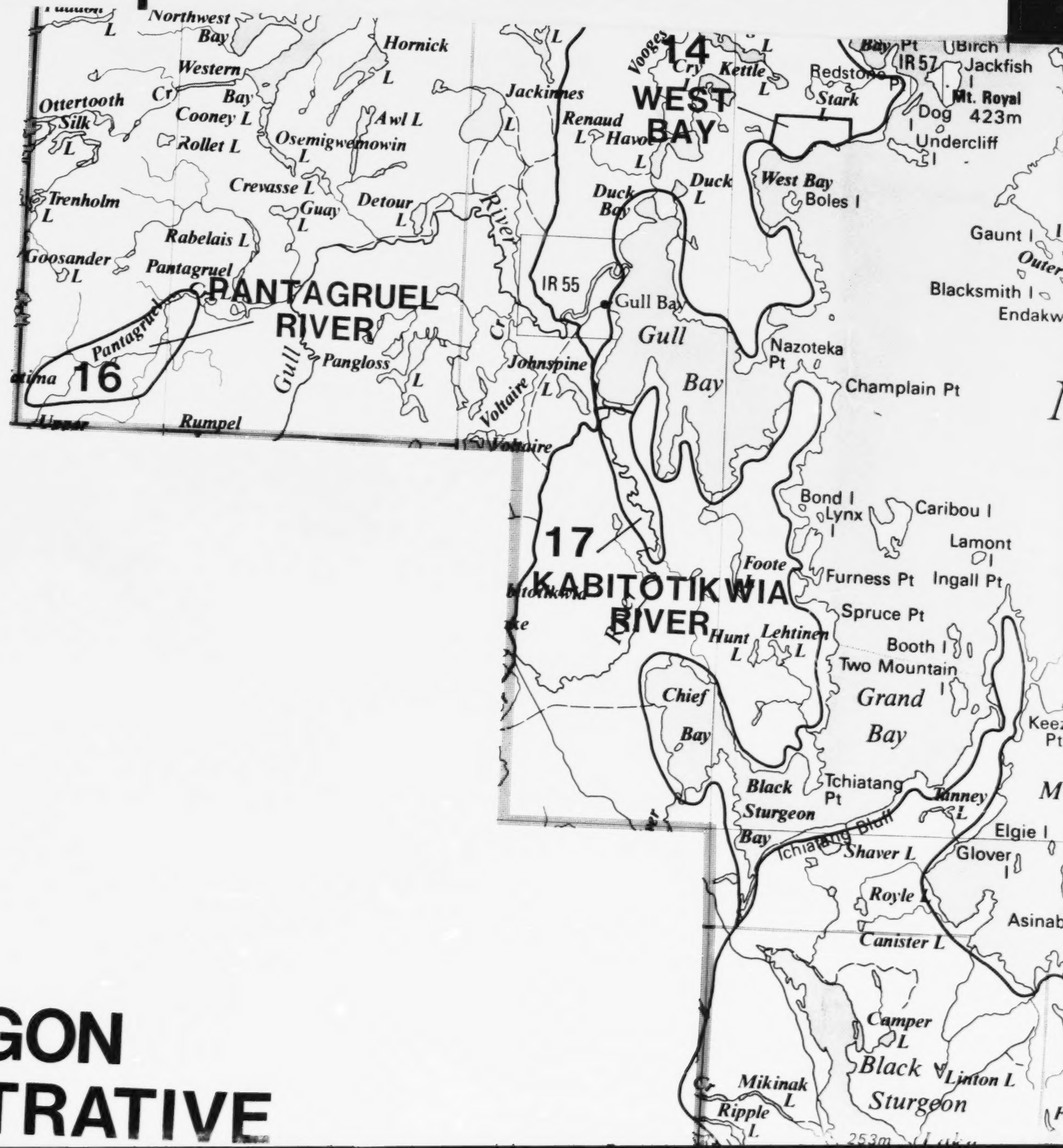
Gort L
Wash L
Gooseneck Rapids
Lee L
Lee Cr
Toset L
Zigzag L
Scoop
Talbot L
Crescent L
Chappais L
Falcon L
Faubert L
Tape L
Pikitigushi L
Haile L
Whiddon L
Big
Little Caribou L
Gibson L
Boiling Sand Rapids
Sand
Tamarack L
Doe L
Fawn L
Spring L
Gnome L
Big Lake
Holland L
Whitesand L
Whitesand
Pavella L
Rapid L
Seymour L
Seymour Cr
Forsyth L
Jackfish River
North Lamaune L
Major L
Roaring L
Roaring Cr
Lamaune Lake
Juneau L
Joy L
Ketchikan L
Return L
Clod Cr
Horsetail L
Goodwill L
Clod L
Adair I
Haystack Mtn. 427m
Mud River
Ferland 295m
Little
Post Bay
Lamaune 307m
Lamaune Cr
Minataree 332m
Ombabika
Armstrong 341m
Flat L
Jojo L
8
C.N.R.
Green 296m
Pikitigushi
Wagaming 313m
Kenna Cr
Onaping 381m
MacKenzie L
Armstrong L
Randolph L
Trail L
Octopus L
Collins 385m
Second L
Collins L
Tunnel L
Wabinosh
Mattice L
Pascopee 383m
Rushbay L
Boulder L
Collins
Vale L
Pillar L
527
McIntyre L
Lake
Walkover L
Clamp L
Castle L
Hoodoo Cr
Wawieg L
Tuttle L
Kenakskaniss L
Wigwasan River
Bukemiga L
13
Maggotte L
Morgan L
River
Wabinosh L
Snowshoe L
Crombie L
Pishidgi L
8
Kopka R
Kopka L
Shaw L
Wabinosh Bay
Outer Barn
Snake I
Inner Barn I
Bare I
Geikie
Mountain Is
Howlett L
English Bay
English Pt
IR 57
Birch I
Jackfish I
Redstone Pt
Stark L
Mt. Royal
Dog 423m
Undercliff
Vooges Cr
Vooges L
Greske L
Hornick L
Northwest Bay
Western Bay
Cooney L
Jackinnes
Renaud L
Hawk L
Awl L
Osemigwenowin
14
Cry L
Kettle L
WEST BAY
WINDIGO BAY
McLaurin L
Inspiration
Beacon L
Mt. St. John 375m
Windigo Is
Windigo Bay
North Bay
Meeting Pt
Britannia Is
Murray I
Hoffmann I
Logan I
Hunt I
Cat Tail Is
Barlow I
Vennor I
Ord I
Billings I
Whiteaves I
Burnt I
Ells I
Ramsay I
Murchison I
Peninsula
Ombabika Bay
Ombabika Narrows
South Peninsula
Bowser Cr
Ombabika River
Beeva Cr
Frank L
Davidson L
Weewullee L
Stewart Cr
East Onaman
Hitchcock I
Gravel I
Magnet Pt
Humbolt Bay
Woldridge I
Crocker Pt
Martin
McKellar I
McIvor Is
Hall I
Lyell I
Tichnor Is
Selwyn I
Russell I
Livingstone Pt
Bean Bay
15
LIVINGSTO
Keem Is
Bell I
Frith L
Balash I
Francis I
LAKE
Portage
North
Leo I
Ombabika Peninsula
Minataree Cr
Ombabika
Ombabika Bay

Lee L
Toset L
Zigzag L
Scoop
Talbot L
Crescent L
Lee Cr
Chappais L
Seymour L
Seymour Cr
Jackfish River
Forsyth L
Mud River
Ferland 295m
Little
Roaring
Pikitigushi
Post Bay
Goodwill L
Goodwill Cr
Lamaune Lake
Return L
Clod Cr
Clod L
Lamaune 307m
Lamaune Cr
Minataree Cr
Minataree 332m
Portage
North
North Bay
Meeting Pt
Leo
Ombabika
Peninsula
Bay
Ombabika Narrows
Bowser Cr
Ombabika River
Beeva Cr
Hoffmann I
Logan I
Vennor I
Ord I
Whiteaves I
Burnt I
Ells I
Ramsay I
Murchison I
Hitchcock I
Gravel I
Magnet Pt
McKellar I
McIvor Is
Hall I
Lyell I
Tichnor Is
Selwyn I
Russell I
Francis I
Davidson L
South Peninsula
Weewullee L
Stewart Cr
East Onaman
Martin
Martin Cr
Crooked Green L
Bean Bay
Lake
Humbolt Bay
Woldridge I
Crocker Pt
Onaman Lake
Conglomerate L
Con Cr
Ledingham L
Todd L
North Brennan L
Jackson L
Totem L
Metcalfe
Onaman River
Coughlan L
Jenkins L
Castlewood Cr
Fairview L
O'Neil
Altitude
Kawashkagama L
Fullerton L
Dodd L
Faubert L
Kapikotongwa
Tape L
Falcon L
Powitik R
Summit L
North Lamaune L
Junior L
Ketchikan L
Toronto L
321m
Albert L
Deeds
Deeds L
Juneau L
Joy L
Lamaune Lake
Willet L
Horsetail L
Goode L
Dwight L
Gzowski L
Wilgar Cr
Adair L
Pigeon L
Penequani 320m
Tashota L
Redmond 343m
Ombabika
Auden
Robinson R
Robinson L
Frank L
Vancouver L
Hook L
Elbow L
Lake
Dyer L
Shed L
Hull L
Metcalfe L
McDonough L
Wells L
Gledhill L
Castor L
Oboshkegan L
Branstrom L
Totem L
Metcalfe
Onaman River
Coughlan L
Jenkins L
Todd L
Ledingham L
Brennan L
Conglomerate L
Castlewood Cr
Fairview L
O'Neil
Altitude
Kawashkagama L
Fullerton L
Dodd L
Onaman Lake

5 ONAMAN / BARBARA

15 LIVINGSTONE POINT

A K E



NIPIGON ADMINISTRATIVE

14 WEST BAY

15 LIVINGSTONE POINT

17 KABITOTIKWIA RIVER

7

6 BEARDMORE

18 LAKE NIPIGON PROVINCIAL PARK

LAKE NIPIGON

NIPIGON

LAKE NIPIGON 261m

BEARDMORE 307m

Shakespeare

Grand Bay

McIntyre Bay

Gull Bay

East Bay

Forgan Lake

Lake Jean

Black Sturgeon Lake 253m

Hornick L

Awl L

Jackfish I

Mt. Royal 423m

Undercliff I

Dog

Stark L

Redstone Pt

IR 57

Birch I

Bell I

Is

Hall I

Lyell I

Selwyn I

Tichnor Is

Crocker Pt

Russell I

Livingstone Pt

Martin

Crooked Green L

Castley L

Bean Bay

Lake

Wind

North

Stone Bay

Fairy L

Wedlock I

Hindson L

Pinel

Wilkin

Vint Bay

Schroder L

Pither L

Green

Tyrol R

Tyrol L

Martin Rapids

Crooked River

Mungo Park Pt

Little L

Pyramid Hill

Littlelake

Twin Falls

Hawkins L

McCambly L

801

Foxear

Cr Pashd L

Windigokan L

Preston I

Red Willow Is

Bish Bay

Namewayminikan

Poplar Pt

Sand Point

Eva L

Sandy

Summers L

Watson L

Doris Hallow L

Ralph L

Blackwater

Talion L

Sandingstone L

High Hill Harbour

Grant Pt

Grant Point Harbour

Speke Pt

East Bay

Baloney L

Kinago

Blonde L

Phoney L

Blackwater R

Warneford

Fairloch L

Bulge L

Biceps L

Bogus L

Masinabik

Citron L

Peck L

Triangle L

Parget L

Macdiarmid 282m

Pentagoni L

Phantom

Parlagad L

Parole L

Orient Bay

Georgia L

Clause L

Barbara

Squawk L

C.N.R.

Columbus Pt

Cooke Pt

The Virgins

Naonan I

Pipestone Bay

Jardine

Pijitawabik Bay

Prince Alfred I

Three Mount Bay

Otter Head

Prince of Wales I

Bonner L

Little Bonner L

Albert

Victoria I

Louise I

N Oskawe

South Bay

Oskawe L

Long Pt

Three Mount L

Albert Bay

Emerald L

Krug L

Krug Bay

Mooney Pt

IR 54

McCann Cr

McCann L

Metivier L

Coyne L

Pine Portage

Double Loon

Shadow I

Shadow Orient Bay

Cr

Robson Pt

Asinab I

Faribault I

Piwabik I

Fletcher I

Elgie I

Glover I

Shaver L

Royle L

Canister L

Tchiatang Bluff

Tchiatang Pt

Black Sturgeon Bay

Tanney L

Chief Bay

Keezis Pt

Astrand I

Brown I

Dead Poplar Pt

Smoke Pt

Patch Pt

Alexandra I

Love I

Nawnaga I

Oribine L

Mara L

Two Mountain

Booth I

Spruce Pt

Furness Pt

Ingall Pt

Foote

Hunt L

Lehtinen L

Mikinak L

Ripple L

Boomer I

Camper L

Linton L

Tweed L

Ferguson L

Arrowhead L

Graydon

Split

Caribou I

Bond I

Lynx I

Lamont I

St. Paul I

Ursel Is

Grand Cape

Paupuskeesa Mtn. 343m

Wesab I

Macoun Is

Carson Is

Abeki Pt

Katatota I

Anderson Is

Harbour I

Bison I

Gorda I

Gillespie

Rodger I

Francis I

Dawson I

Balash I

Frith L

Kelvin I

Gaunt I

Inner Channel

Outer Channel

Wilson I

Blacksmith I

Endakwis I

Champlain Pt

Nazoteka Pt

Gull Bay

IR 55

Gull Bay

Johnspine L

Voltaire L

Voltaire

Detour L

River

Duck Bay

Duck L

West Bay

Boles I

Renaud L

Hawo L

Jackfines

Vooges

Cry L

Kettle L

GRUEL

ER

ngloss L

LAKE

LAKE NIPIGON

PIGON

15 LIVINGSTONE POINT

7

8

BEARDMORE

18 — LAKE NIPIGON PROVINCIAL PARK

11

801

580

Hall I
Lyell I
Selwyn I
Balash I
Francis I
Gorda I
Gillespie
Dawson
Rodger I
261m
Bison I
Harbour I
Anderson Is
Katatota I
Abeki Pt
Grand Cape
Paupuskeese Mtn.
343m
Shakespeare
Wesab I
Macoun Is
Carson Is
Dead Poplar Pt
Smoke Pt
Love I
Alexandra I
Nawnaga I
Patch Pt
Piwabik I
Three Mount
Bay
Otter Head
Prince Alfred I
Prince of Wales I
Albert
Victoria I
Emerald L
Louise I
South Bay
Oskawe
McCann L
Metivier L
Pine
Lake
Forgan
Shadow
Orient Bay
Columbus Pt
Cooke Pt
The Virgins
Naonan I
Pipestone Bay
Jardine
Bonner L
Little Bonner L
N Oskawe
Pijitawabik Bay
Macdiarmid
282m
Orient Bay
Pentagoni L
Phantom
Parlagad
Parote L
Weitzel L
Lake Jean
Barbara
Georgia L
Clause L
Squawk L
Trapharrows
Lake
McCracken L
McKnight L
Partlett L
Cowan L
Roslyn
Dickie L
Margret L
Hedge L
Tomahawk L
Gathering L
Parks
Citron L
Triangle L
Peck L
Parget L
Tyrol R
Tyrol L
Little L
Littlelake
Pyramid Hill
Twin Falls
Hawkins L
Foxear
Windigokan L
Namewaminikan
Bish Bay
Red Willow Is
Preston I
Poplar Pt
Sand Point
Eva L
Sandy
Summers L
Grant Pt
Grant Point Harbour
High Hill Harbour
Mungo Park Pt
Tichnor Is
Russell I
Livingstone Pt
Bean Bay
Stone Bay
Vint Bay
East Bay
Wind Lake
North
Martin
Crooked Green
Castlewood
Fairview
O'Neil
Altitude L
Fullerton L
Dodd L
Wedlock L
Pinel L
Hindson L
Schroder L
Pither L
Wilkinson L
Kaby L
Sunnemequat L
Dilla
Attigogama
Dennis L
Martin Rapids
Crooked River
Barnum Green Rapids
Expansion L
Delisle L
Lapa L
Paint L
McCambly
Foxear L
Beatty L
Leduc L
Coral
Vezina L
Park
Cr Pasha
Bush
Doris Hallow L
Watson L
Talion L
O'Kaline
Jellicoe
331m
Patsy L
Legault L
Nezah
Nezah L
325m
Clist
Blackwater
Blackwater River
Ralph L
Lansleyville
Kinago
Baloney L
Blonde L
Phoney L
Bulge L
Biceps L
Fairloch L
Warneford
Vincent
Lordmayor L
Bogus L
Little Masinabik L
Masinabik L
Leopard L
Parks
Namewaminikan
South
C.N.R.
Macdiarmid
Parget L
Peck L
Citron L
Triangle L
Weitzel L
Parole L
Orient Bay
Shadow
Clearwater
Pine
Metivier
Louise I
Albert Bay
Long Pt
Three Mount
Emerald L
Bonner L
Little Bonner L
Jardine Bay
Pipestone Bay
Prince Alfred I
Three Mount Bay
Otter Head
Prince of Wales I
Albert
Victoria I
Columbus Pt
Cooke Pt
Pijitawabik Bay
Forgan
Lake
Shadow
Orient Bay
Georgia L
Clause L
Squawk L
Barbara
Lake Jean
Trapharrows
Weitzel L
Parole L
Gathering L
McCracken L
McKnight L
Partlett L
Cowan L
Roslyn
Dickie L
Margret L
Hedge L
Tomahawk L
Parks
Citron L
Triangle L
Peck L
Parget L
Tyrol R
Tyrol L
Little L
Pyramid Hill
Twin Falls
Hawkins L
Foxear
Windigokan L
Namewaminikan
Bish Bay
Red Willow Is
Preston I
Poplar Pt
Sand Point
Eva L
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Summers L
Grant Pt
Grant Point Harbour
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Hindson L
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Pither L
Wilkinson L
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Lapa L
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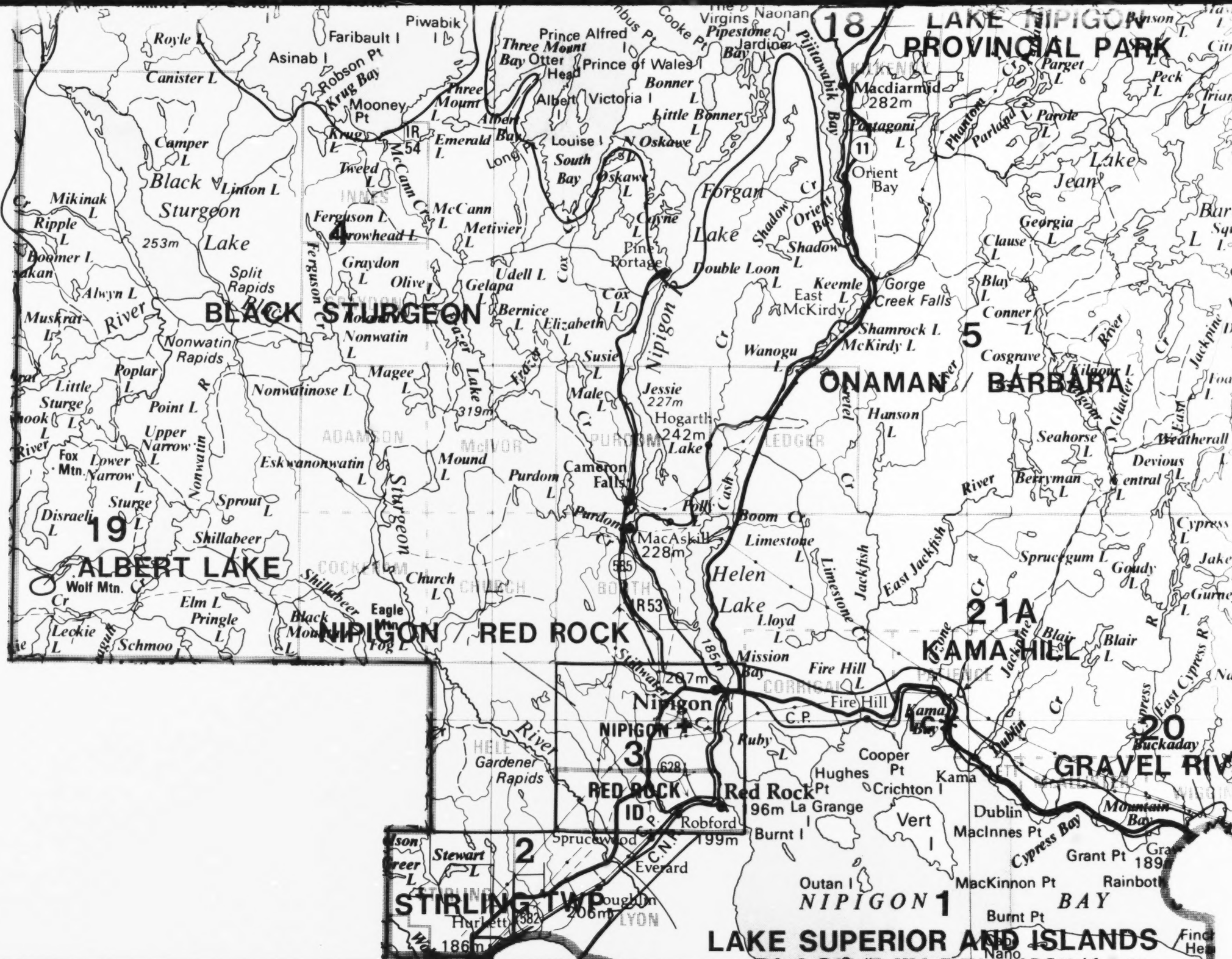
McCambly
Foxear L
Beatty L
Leduc L
Coral
Vezina L
Park
Cr Pasha
Bush
Doris Hallow L
Watson L
Talion L
O'Kaline
Jellicoe
331m
Patsy L
Legault L
Nezah
Nezah L
325m
Clist
Blackwater
Blackwater River
Ralph L
Lansleyville
Kinago
Baloney L
Blonde L
Phoney L
Bulge L
Biceps L
Fairloch L
Warneford
Vincent
Lordmayor L
Bogus L
Little Masinabik L
Masinabik L
Leopard L
Parks
Namewaminikan
South
C.N.R.

NIPIGON ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT AREA DESIGNATION

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

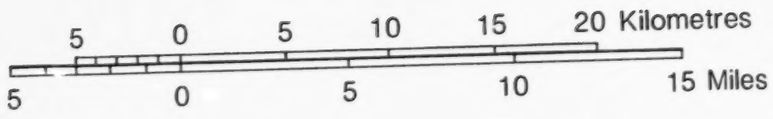
LEGEND


BLACK STURGEON
ALBERT LAKE
NIPIGON / RED ROCK
STIRLING TWP
ONAMAN / BARBARA
KAMA HILL
GRAVEL RIV
LAKE NIPIGON PROVINCIAL PARK
LAKE SUPERIOR AND ISLANDS
BAY
Sturgeon Lake
Black Sturgeon River
Nipigon River
Jackfish Bay
Orient Bay
Shadow Cr
Cox Cr
Jackfish Cr
Limestone Cr
Boom Cr
Purdom Cr
Stillwater Cr
Dublin Cr
Cypress Bay
Mountain Bay
Forgan Lake
Helen Lake
Jean Lake
Hogarth Lake
Lake Nipigon
Red Rock
Nipigon
Onaman
Macdiarmid
Orient Bay
Pijitawabik Bay
Pipestone Bay
Jardine
Pagagoni L
Parlaqua L
Parole L
Phantom L
Parget L
Peck L
Bonner L
Little Bonner L
Albert Bay
Three Mount Bay
Otter Head
Prince of Wales I
Prince Alfred I
Victoria I
Louise I
N Oskawe
South Oskawe L
Oskawe L
Tweed L
Emerald L
Krug L
Mooney Pt
Robson Pt
Krug Bay
Asinab I
Faribault I
Piwabik I
Royle L
Canister L
Camper L
Linton L
Mikinak L
Ripple L
Boomer L
Alwyn L
Muskrat L
Poplar L
Little Sturge L
Point L
Upper Narrow L
Lower Narrow L
Fox Mtn.
Sprout L
Disraeli L
Shillabeer L
Wolf Mtn.
Elm L
Pringle L
Leckie L
Schmoo L
Eagle Mtn.
Church L
Fog L
Black Mountain
Graydon L
Olive L
Gelapa L
Udell L
Bernice L
Elizabeth L
Nonwatin L
Nonwatinose L
Magee L
Eskwanonwatin L
Mound L
Susie L
Male L
Jessie 227m
Purdom L
Cameron Falls
Fish Cash L
MacAskill 228m
Helen L
Lloyd L
Mission Bay
Fire Hill L
Limestone L
Shadow L
Double Loon L
Keemle L
East McKirdy L
Shamrock L
McKirdy L
Wanogu L
Gorge Creek Falls
Georgia L
Clause L
Blay L
Conner L
Cosgrave L
Hanson L
Seahorse L
Weatherall L
Devious Central L
Berryman L
Sprucegum L
Goudy L
Cypress L
Blair L
Dublin MacInnes Pt
Cooper Pt
Hughes Pt
Crichton I
Kama
Vert I
La Grange I
Burnt I
Outan I
MacKinnon Pt
Grant Pt
Rainbow
Burnt Pt
Nano
Red Rock 96m
Robford 199m
Sprucewood
Everard
Hurlett 582
206m
186m
Gardener Rapids
Split Rapids
Nonwatin Rapids
Ferguson L
Arrowhead L
McCann L
Metivier L
Coyne L
Pine Portage
Ruby L
Stewart L
Ferguson Cr
McCann Cr
Long Pt
Cooke Pt
Nanibus Pt
Virgins I
Naonan I
Macdiarmid 282m
Orient Bay
Nipigon
Fire Hill
Kama Bay
Cooper Pt
Hughes Pt
Crichton I
Kama
Dublin
MacInnes Pt
Vert I
La Grange I
Burnt I
Outan I
MacKinnon Pt
Grant Pt
Rainbow
Burnt Pt
Nano
Red Rock 96m
Robford 199m
Sprucewood
Everard
Hurlett 582
206m
186m
Gardener Rapids
Split Rapids
Nonwatin Rapids
Ferguson L
Arrowhead L
McCann L
Metivier L
Coyne L
Pine Portage
Ruby L
Stewart L
Ferguson Cr
McCann Cr
Long Pt
Cooke Pt
Nanibus Pt
Virgins I
Naonan I
Macdiarmid 282m
Orient Bay
Nipigon
Fire Hill
Kama Bay
18
19
4
3
2
1
5
11
21A
20
R53
585
628
ID
C.N.
C.P.
253m
319m
227m
242m
207m
228m
LAKE SUPERIOR AND ISLANDS

PROVINCIAL PARK
Prince Alfred
Three Mount
Bay Otter Head
Prince of Wales I
Pipestone Bay
Jardine
Bonner
Albert
Victoria I
Little Bonner L
Macdiarmid 282m
Pijitawabik Bay
Parget L
Peck L
Citron L
Triangle L
Tomahawk L
Hedge L
Margryt L
Three Mount
Albert Bay
Emerald L
Louise I
N Oskawe
Pentagoni L
Phantom
Parlagad L
Parote L
Weitzel L
Trapnarrows
Gathering L
Lake Jean
Lake
McCracken L
McKnight L
Cowan L
Partlett L
Roslyn
Lake
Gravel L
Soul L
McCann L
Metivier L
Cayne L
Pine Portage
Forgan Lake
Shadow L
Orient Bay
Orient Bay
Georgia L
Clause L
Barbara Squawk L
Croon L
Udell L
Gelapa
Olive I
Cox L
Double Loon L
Shadow L
Keemle East McKirdy L
Gorge Creek Falls
Blay L
Conner L
Barbaro L
Plane L
Arrell
Hainsworth L
Upper Roslyn
Bernice L
Elizabeth L
Nipigon R
Shamrock L
McKirdy L
Wanogu L
Cosgrave
Dempster L
Foam L
Susie L
Male L
Jessie 227m
Hogarth 242m Lake
Hanson L
Seahorse L
Weatherall L
Kabamichigama L
Soccer L
Klersy L
Mound L
Purdom L
Cameron Falls
Devious L
Central L
Berryman L
Boom Cr
Limestone L
MacAskill 228m
Helen Lake
Lloyd L
Jackfish
East Jackfish
Spruce gum L
Goudy L
Cypress L
Jake L
Gurney L
Church L
Eagle
Fog L
Mission Bay
Fire Hill L
Fire Hill
Nipigon
C.P.
Ruby L
Kama Bay
Kama Hill
Blair L
Nagunagun L
Gardener Rapids
Cooper Pt
Hughes Pt
Crichton I
Kama
Red Rock 96m
La Grange I
Vert I
Dublin
MacInnes Pt
Mountain Bay
Gravel
Robford
Burnt I
Cypress Bay
Grant Pt
Outan I
MacKinnon Pt
Rainbott
Burnt Pt
Nano
Greer L
Stewart L
Everard
Hurlett
Loughlin
Finc
He
1
2
3
20
21A
ONAMAN / BARBARA
RED ROCK
STIRLING TWP
NIPIGON
GRAVEL RIVER
BAY
LAKE SUPERIOR AND ISLANDS

LEGEND

9	AREA NUMBER
——	AREA BOUNDARY
*	AREA OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ANSI)



AL AND
REST (ANSI)

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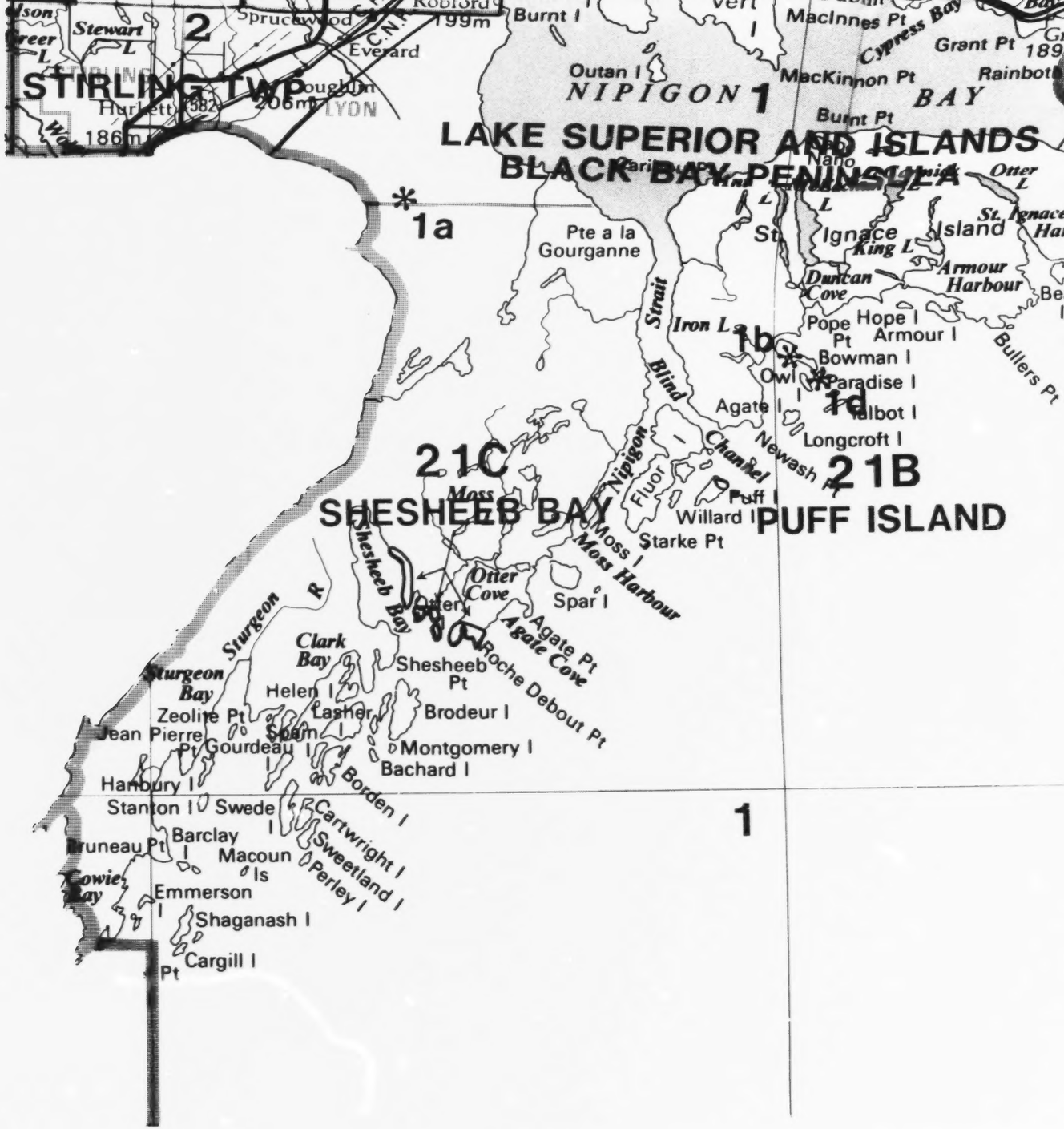

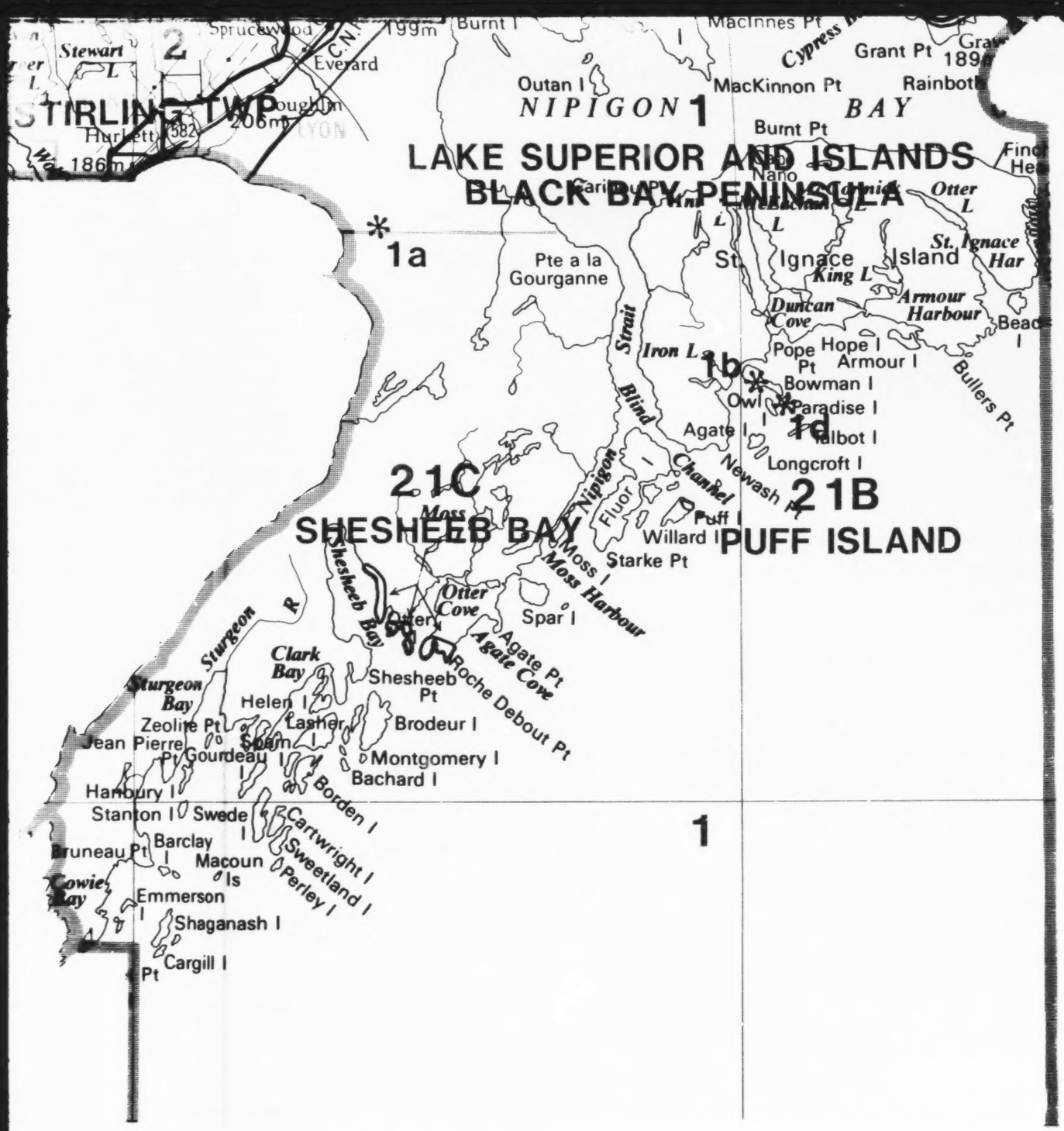
LAKE SUPERIOR AND ISLANDS
BLACK BAY PENINSULA
NIPIGON BAY
STIRLING TWP
SHESHEEB BAY
PUFF ISLAND
1
1a
1b
1d
21C
21B
Stewart L
Spruce Wood
C.N.R.
Everard
Outan I
MacInnes Pt
Cypress R
Grant Pt
Rainbow
MacKinnon Pt
Burnt Pt
Nano
Otter L
St. Ignace Island
St. Ignace Har
King L
Armour Harbour
Duncan Cove
Pte a la Gourganne
Strait
Iron L
Pope Pt
Hope I
Armour I
Bowman I
Owl I
Paradise I
Agate I
Talbot I
Longcroft I
Bullers Pt
Blind
Channel
Newash
Nipigon
Fluor
Puff I
Willard I
Starke Pt
Moss
Moss I
Moss Harbour
Otter Cove
Spar I
Agate Pt
Agate Cove
Roche Debout Pt
Shesheeb Bay
Shesheeb Pt
Clark Bay
Sturgeon R
Sturgeon Bay
Helen I
Zeolite Pt
Lasher
Brodeur I
Jean Pierre Pt
Gourdeau I
Spam I
Montgomery I
Bachard I
Borden I
Hanbury I
Stanton I
Swede I
Cartwright I
Sweetland I
Perley I
Bruneau Pt
Barclay I
Macoun Is
Cowie Bay
Emmerson I
Shaganash I
Cargill I
Pt